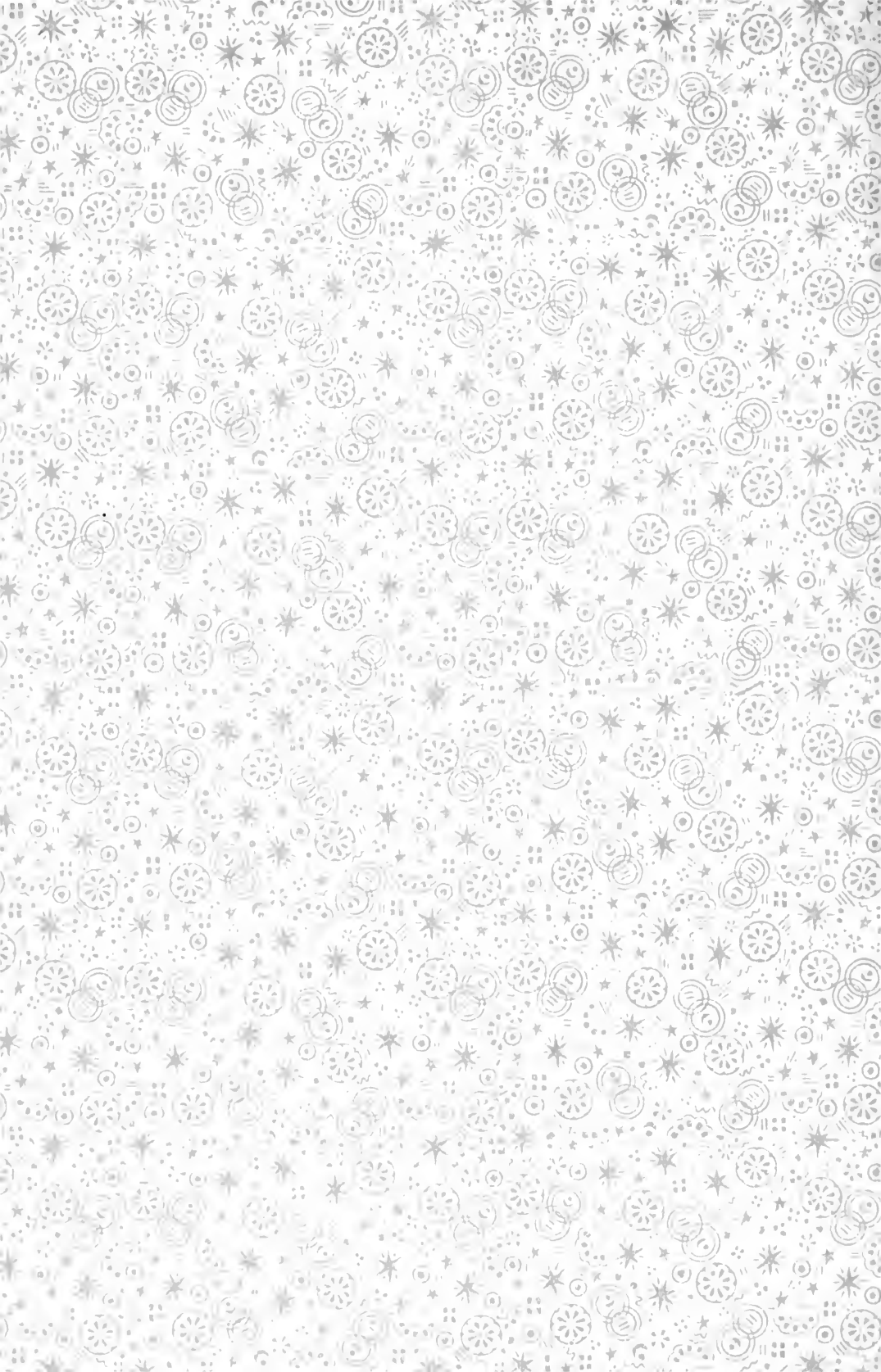


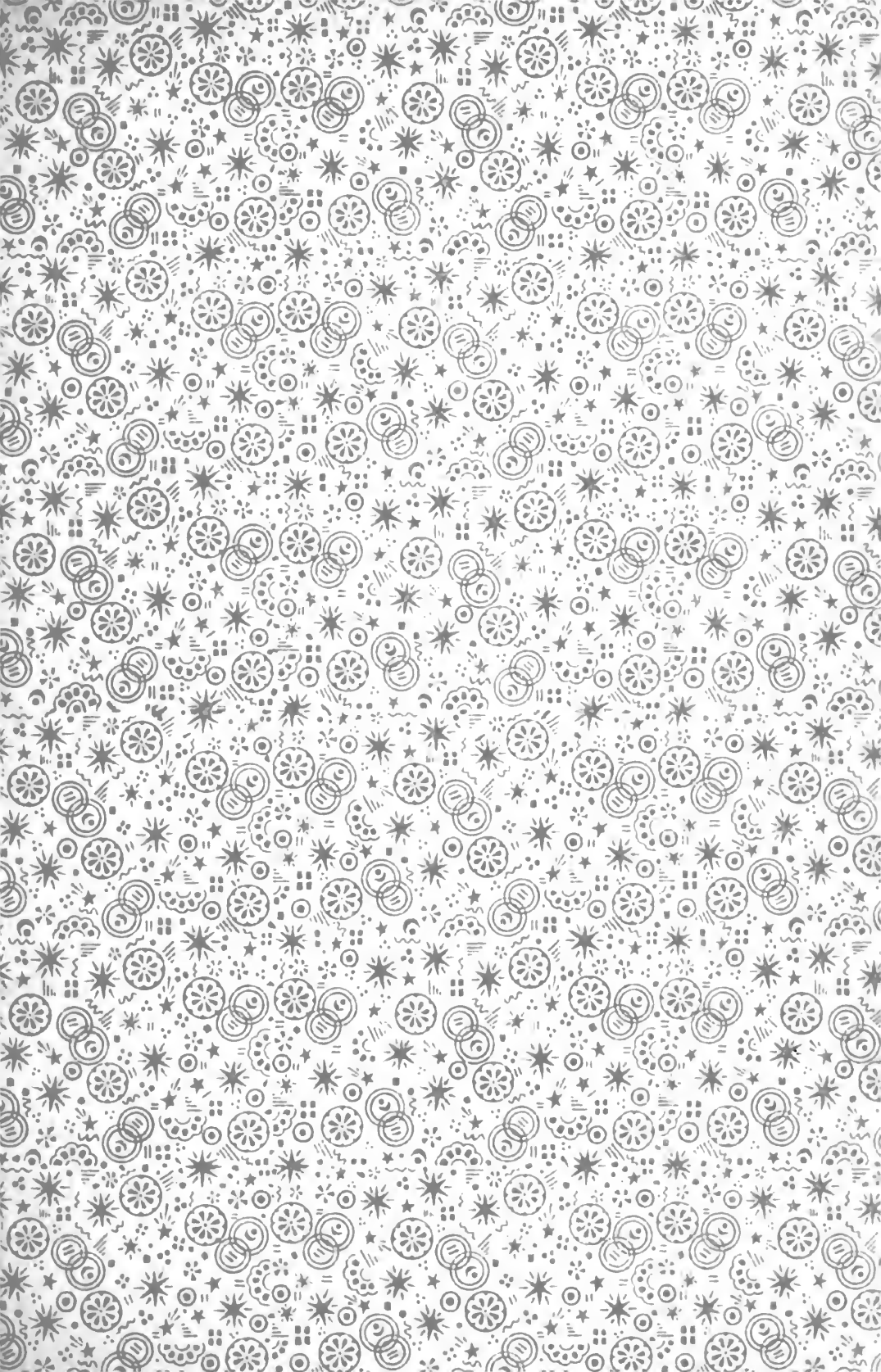


HARVARD COLLEGE.

CLASS OF 1865.







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Sixth Report of the Secretary
OF
THE CLASS OF 1865,
OF
HARVARD COLLEGE.

JUNE, 1878, TO JUNE, 1885.



With an Appendix.

PRINTED FOR THE USE OF THE CLASS.

NEW YORK:
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1885.

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CLASS COMMITTEE.

THOMAS FRANKLIN BROWNELL, *Class Secretary*,
CHARLES HARRISON TWEED,
GEORGE AUGUSTUS GODDARD.

The address of the Class Secretary is 26 Broad Street, New York City.

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TO THE CLASS OF 1865.

CLASSMATES :

It gives me pleasure to present to you my sixth Report, containing accounts of your lives for the past seven years. Those accounts are made up almost entirely from the reports you have sent me in reply to the circular issued last April. Occasionally I have added facts which you have omitted to report. Eleven have not been heard from. Whatever information about these I have been able to give has been received through the kindness of others of you. I am especially indebted to Chadwick, Churchill, G. A. Goddard, Greenleaf and McIlwain for assistance in regard to these delinquents.

Since the last Report ten of our members have died—I. V. French, Dorr, Anderson, Newell, Rand, A. Greenough, Neal, Holmes, Stickney and Johnson. We have also lost by death, our Class-boy, Edward Earle Rogers. Notices of the lives of these, written by loving friends and relatives, will be found in the Report.

I have added at the end of the personal notices, the usual Class statistics of births, marriages and deaths, reports of our Class meetings and a statement of the condition of the Class Fund. It will be observed that the Class Fund held its own very bravely for the past seven years, and until the exigencies of the twentieth anniversary of our graduation demanded a surrender of part of its forces. This demand it patriotically met.

In one of the previous Reports I printed lists of our membership in college societies, our prizes and other matters relating to our history as undergraduates. For the present Report

I have collected in an Appendix some of our examination papers, exhibition programmes, Class supper bills of fare, rank lists, records of Class meetings, newspaper reports of our Class day and Commencement day, and many other things which formed part of our college life. I hope that the republication of these, now collected for the first time, will be valuable for reference and pleasant reminiscences.

I still have copies of the first and fifth Reports which I will send to those who desire them. The second, third and fourth Reports are out of print. There also remain copies of the Class Oration and Poem, and of the frontispiece and ornamental page for the Class photograph books.

I should be obliged to you for information of any errors or omissions you may perceive in the following pages. Please also inform me promptly of changes in your addresses, and of any matters of Class interest.

With best wishes for you all,

I remain, very truly yours,

T. FRANK. BROWNELL,

Class Secretary.

NEW YORK CITY, 26 BROAD STREET,

12 August, 1885.

OUR CLASS.

The names of those who did not receive the degree of A. B., as of the Class of 1865,
are printed in *Italics*.

Alison, Francis John		*Greenough, Alfred	1884
*Anderson, Frank Eustace	1880	Greenough, David Stoddard	
Apjones, Ludlow		Greenough, John	
Bancroft, Robert Hale		Hanson, James Ira	
*Blight, George	1877	Hill, George Anthony	
Boardman, William Elbridge		Hollister, Frank Merrick	
Brackett, John Quincy Adams		*Holmes, Jabez Silas	1884
Bradford, John Henry		Hooper, Henry	
Brownell, Thomas Franklin		Hosmer, Edward Downer	
Buzell, Albert Clark		Hoyt, James Otis	
Chadwick, James Read		Hunnewell, Walter	
Chase, Albro Elmore		Jackson, Patrick Tracy	
Churchill, John Wesley		*Johnson, George Jotham	1885
Clifford, Charles Warren		Leeds, Albert Ripley	
Cook, Joseph		*Leeds, Nathaniel Colver	1867
Curtis, Horatio Greenough		Lewis, Louis Charles	
Dabney, Walter		Lincoln, Charles Jairus	
Dillaway, George Wales		Lincoln, Roland Crocker	
Dodge, Lewis Allen		McIlwain, Robert Clindenon	
Doe, Orlando Witherspoon		Mifflin, George Harrison	
*Dorr, Walter Henry	1880	Mitchell, Lebbeus Horatio	
Durant, William Bullard		Moore, Albert Munroe	
Ellis, Charles James		*Neal, George William	1884
Fish, William Henry		*Newell, Robert Ralston	1883
Fisher, George Albert		*Ordway, David Leighton	1869
*French, Isaac Vanderpoel	1879	Osgood, George Frederick	
French, William Abrams		Pasco, Frederick	
Frost, George Seward		*Peirce, Benjamin Mills	1870
Goddard, George Augustus		Perkins, John Wright	
Gold, William Jason		Poor, Henry William	

* Deceased.

Greene, Francis Bunker		Potts, Jesse Walker	
Putnam, Charles Pickering		Tiffany, John Kerr	
*Rand, Charles Arthur	1884	*Towle, Melville Cox	1875
Rogers, James Swift		Tucker, Lawrence	
Rotch, William		Tweed, Charles Harrison	
Shute, Charles Bailey		*Ware, Frederic	1869
*Smith, George Homer	1867	Warren, William Harrington	
Snow, Marshall Solomon		*Wellman, Henry Cleveland	1866
Souther, Charles Edward		Wilder, Enos	
Stearns, George Albert		Williams, Edward Tufts	
*Swett, George Woodbury	1869	Williams, Gorham Deane	
Symmes, Thomas Edmund		Williams, Henry Bigelow	

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<i>Amory, Edward Lindzee</i>		<i>Marsh, Charles Brown</i>	
<i>Apthorp, John Vaughan</i>		* <i>Mayhew, William Greene</i>	1863
<i>Bent, George Conway</i>		<i>Morrill, Ferdinand Gordon</i>	
<i>Bowen, Charles Holder Borden</i>		<i>Murdock, Lewis Champlin</i>	
* <i>Boyd, Charles Malcolm</i>	1864	<i>Nichols, Lyman</i>	
<i>Carter, John Wilkins</i>		* <i>Paine, Sumner</i>	1863
<i>Chamberlain, William Edwin</i>		<i>Papanti, Lorenzo Francesco</i>	
<i>Clark, Edmund Sanford</i>		<i>Peters, William</i>	
<i>Copenhagen, John Henry</i>		<i>Proctor, George Newton</i>	
<i>Cushing, Herbert Baldwin</i>		* <i>Rodgers, Horace Clapp</i>	1872
<i>Emerson, Edward Waldo</i>		* <i>Russel, Cabot Jackson</i>	1863
<i>Emerson, George Aaron</i>		<i>Russell, George Briggs</i>	
<i>Foote, Cleaveland</i>		<i>Russell, George Reed</i>	
* <i>Gardner, Henry Gardner</i>	1873	<i>Soley, John Codman</i>	
<i>Garter, Charles Ashley</i>		* <i>Sparrelle, Frederic William</i>	1875
* <i>Goddard, Thomas Farrie</i>	1872	* <i>Stickney, William Brunswick</i>	1883
<i>Goddard, William</i>		<i>Sturgis, Frederic Russell</i>	
<i>Gorham, Francis Glean</i>		<i>Thompson, Frederick Henry</i>	
<i>Greenleaf, Richard Cranch</i>		<i>Train, Charles Jackson</i>	
* <i>Henck, William Channing</i>	1865	<i>Ward, Thomas Wren</i>	
<i>Howard, William Carey</i>		<i>Willard, Joseph Henry</i>	
<i>Jewett, Nathaniel March</i>		<i>Withington, James Harvey</i>	
* <i>McDonald, James William</i>	1862		

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HARVARD COLLEGE.

CLASS OF 1865.

GRADUATED MEMBERS.

FRANCIS JOHN ALISON. He is still engaged in the practice of law.

A daughter, Mary Elizabeth, was born, 17 June, 1880.

Address : 216 South Fourth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

*FRANK EUSTACE ANDERSON. He was born in November, 1844, at Goff's Falls, N. H. His family was of Scotch-Irish descent. His father was known for many years in Boston as one of its most energetic and upright business men, and was the senior partner in the house of Anderson, Heath and Co. He was a pupil at the Roxbury Latin School, under Professor A. H. Buck, and entered college with a reputation already formed as a sound and brilliant scholar. He graduated among the highest in his class, with a very exceptional record for Greek scholarship, and afterwards entered Trinity College, Cambridge, England, where his talents at once asserted themselves. It is unquestionably through him that the Hellenists of England first became aware of the immense addition to their resources made by Professor Goodwin, and convinced of serious defects in their own training. His single-hearted devotion to classical study was somewhat weakened by the fascinating social atmosphere of Trinity, and he paid much attention to the philosophical and social problems of the day, as investigated in the famous club of the Cambridge "Apostles." He took his degree at Cambridge, in 1869, and then studied some time at Heidelberg and Berlin. In 1870 he was appointed tutor, and in 1873, assistant professor, at Harvard College. His teaching gave a new and powerful impulse to Greek study. It was absurd to call Greek, as taught by him, a dead language. It was alive, not through any gushing æstheticism, or uncritical perusal ; but alive because taught thoroughly,

and brought in all its parts—critical, grammatical, literary, historical—right to the inmost minds of his pupils. He was also active outside of the class-room ; active in forming and carrying out intelligent schemes for increasing the usefulness of the college, and active as a genial and sympathizing friend to the students. But the devotion to his studies and his friendships was too close for his health, whose laws he sadly disregarded, though with a constitution naturally weak. He was obliged to make frequent visits to Europe, which he enjoyed intensely, but with little gain ; and the corporation were obliged to accept his resignation in 1878. After that, and till he died, on July 15, 1880, he lived chiefly at Leipsic, pursuing his favorite studies, but with constantly failing health. His death left Harvard College weaker by a most loyal son and servant, and inflicted an irreparable loss on American scholarship, which it was his constant aim to enrich from the best stores of other lands and times.

*Ἦ ῥα φίλος τέθνακε διδάσκαλος ; ἧ ῥα μαθάτας
φίλτατος εἰς Αἶδα σῖγα βέβακεν ὁδόν ·
Εὐσταχίος, ὃν Ἀθαναῖα ποτ' ἑφώπλισεν αὐτά
ᾗ σοφία, κρατερόν γηγένεσιν πολεμεῖν
οὐ μάλα δὴ τέθνακεν · ἱερὰ κατὰ γαῖα καλύπτει
εὐσταχυν εἰς καρπὸν σπέρμα θαλησόμενον.*

W. E.

LUDLOW APJONES. He is now in Arkansas, where he has, "some land and a small stake," and is "living in the mountains, principally for reasons of health."

In the spring of 1880, he travelled in France, Spain and Portugal.

He was married in Wisconsin, 25 June, 1875, to Anna Swanson, of Christiania, Norway. A daughter, Eleanor Ludlow, was born, 9 August, 1876.

Address : Bee Branch, Van Buren County, Ark.

ROBERT HALE BANCROFT. Since the last Report, he has resided in Boston and has not engaged in any business.

Address : 247 Beacon street, Boston, Mass.

*GEORGE BLIGHT. He died in London, 16 March, 1877. See Secretary's Report, No. 5.

WILLIAM ELBRIDGE BOARDMAN. He remains in Boston, engaged in the practice of medicine. He still holds the position of physician for the diseases of women out-patients, at the Boston City Hospital. He resigned, October, 1880, the office of surgeon for the diseases of women, at the Carney Hospital. He was appointed, 28 October, 1879, assistant physician to the Boston Lying-in Hospital, and, 16 January, 1883, was chosen visiting physician to that institution.

He became a member of the Obstetrical Society of Boston, 14 October, 1878, and of the Boston Society for Medical Improvement, 12 April, 1880. He was a censor of the Suffolk District Medical Society, from 1881 to 1883. He was chosen a delegate to the meetings of the American Medical Association, in 1880 and 1884.

In 1882, he was elected vice-president of the Boston Young Men's Benevolent Society, and still holds that position. For several years previous, he had served as one of the standing committee of that society. He has contributed from time to time articles upon medical subjects to *The Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*.

A son, Charles, was born, 6 July, 1879; another son, William, 9 June, 1881.

Address: 233 Marlborough street, Boston, Mass.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS BRACKETT. He remains in Boston, engaged in the practice of law. The firm of Wade and Brackett was dissolved in 1880, and in the autumn of that year he formed a partnership with Walter H. Roberts, esq. (H. U., 1877), under the firm-name of Brackett and Roberts. He continues a member of that firm.

He was a member of the Massachusetts house of representatives, for the years 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1884 and 1885; house chairman of the committee on retrenchment, in 1879; and of the committee on harbors and public lands, in 1880 and 1881; member of the committee on revision of the statutes, in 1881; chairman of the judiciary committee, in 1884, and in 1885, was elected speaker of the house of representatives.

He is a member of the Joseph Warren Lodge of Masons, the Mercantile Library Association of Boston, the Central Club of

Boston, the Boston Art Club, the Massachusetts Club, and the Middlesex Club. He was president of the Mercantile Library Association in 1871, and again, in 1882. He presided at our Class dinner, 23 June, 1885.

He was married at Arlington, Mass., 20 June, 1878, to Angeline Moore Peck, daughter of Abel Gaylord and Eliza Ann (Boles) Peck, of Arlington.

He has had three children, John Gaylord, born 12 April, 1879; Clifford Brown, born 26 July, 1880, died 24 January, 1883, and William Wallace, born 12 November, 1882, died 12 May, 1883.

Address : Care of Brackett and Roberts, 48 Congress street, Boston, Mass.

JOHN HENRY BRADFORD. Not heard from. I am informed that he is still living in Boston, and that he is not engaged in business. He was elected a member of the University Club of New York, in 1879, but has since resigned. He holds the office of treasurer of the Coney Island Jockey Club.

Address : Somerset Club, Boston, Mass.

THOMAS FRANKLIN BROWNELL. He has resided in New York City and has been engaged in the practice of law. He remained treasurer of the Harvard Club of New York until 1883, when he resigned. He has been secretary of the committee on admissions of the University Club of New York since 5 June, 1879. He went to Europe, June, 1881, and returned, September, 1881. In February, 1882, he visited Cuba.

He has published the following articles :

Curious Systems of Notation ; *The Popular Science Monthly*. August, 1878.

Crime and its Punishment ; *Sloan's Legal and Financial Register*. October, 1878.

For a few months in 1879, he was connected with the editorial department of *The North American Review*.

He was married at Elmira, N. Y., 3 May, 1882, to Eva Palmer, daughter of Orson Walker and Elizabeth (Grover) Palmer, of Elmira.

Address : 26 Broad street, New York City.

ALBERT CLARK BUZELL. During the past seven years he has resided in Exeter, N. H., and has been engaged in the practice of law.

Address : Exeter, N. H.

JAMES READ CHADWICK. He has been engaged in the practice of medicine in Boston, since the last Report.

In October, 1876, he became member of the American Public Health Association and of the Papyrus Club. In 1878, he joined the American Library Association. He was elected, 25 June, 1879, a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society, Harvard Chapter. In 1880, he was re-appointed to his old position of clinical instructor in gynecology in the Medical School of Harvard University. In 1881, he was one of the original members of the St. Botolph Club, and served for two years on the Executive Committee. He was chairman of the Obstetric Section of the American Medical Association, at its 32d meeting, held in Richmond, Va., May, 1881. In 1882, he resigned the post of secretary of the American Gynecological Society, after seven years' service. In 1883, he was elected librarian of the American Statistical Association, which position was resigned the following year. In 1884, he was elected librarian of the Harvard Medical School. In 1884, he joined the American Society for Psychical Research. In 1884, he was elected a member of the committee on organization of the Ninth International Medical Congress, to be held in Washington, D. C., in 1887, and was likewise elected one of the secretaries of the Gynecological Section of the Congress. In 1884, he was elected president of the Obstetric Section of the Suffolk District Medical Society.

He has published the following papers :

Yearly Indices of the Gynecological and Obstetric Literature of all countries for the years 1876 to 1880 inclusive. *Transactions of the American Gynecological Society*, vols. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6. 1877-1881.

The Study and Practice of Medicine by Women. pp. 28. *The International Review*, October, 1879.

Cases of Sporadic Septicæmia in Gynecological Practice. pp. 12. *Transactions of the American Gynecological Society*, vol. IV. 1880.

The Hot Rectal Douche. pp. 9. *Ibid.*, vol. V. 1881.

Obstetric and Gynecological Literature, 1876-1880. Address before the

American Medical Association at its 32d meeting. pp. 17. *Transactions of the American Medical Association*, vol. 32, 1882.

Librarian's Sixth Report to the Boston Medical Library Association. pp. 13. Published in pamphlet form, 1881.

Admission of Women to the Massachusetts Medical Society. pp. 11. *The Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, June, 1882.

The Health of American Women. *North American Review*, December, 1882.

Librarian's Seventh, Eighth and Ninth (conjoint) Reports to the Boston Medical Library Association. pp. 12. *The Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, 1884.

Extirpation of a Retro-renal Sarcoma by Abdominal Sections. *Ibid.*, 30 October, 1884.

Gradual Reposition of an Inverted Uterus by a new contrivance. *Ibid.*, 26 March, 1885.

Rupture of the Vagina during Coitus. *Ibid.*, 30 April, 1885.

A son, James Read, died, 27 December, 1879. A son, Elbridge Gerry, was born, 11 September, 1881.

Address: 270 Clarendon street, Boston, Mass.

ALBRO ELMORE CHASE. He has resided in Portland, Me., and been engaged as principal of the High School since February, 1878. He was admitted to the bar, 17 March, 1881. He is a justice of the peace. He was one of the examining committee of Colby University in 1883 and 1884.

Address: Portland, Me.

JOHN WESLEY CHURCHILL. He remains at Andover, Mass., as Professor of Elocution in the Theological Seminary. He is also instructor of elocution in the Phillips and Abbot academies, one of the preachers of the church in the Andover Theological Seminary and one of the trustees of Abbot Academy. He has been one of the editors of *The Andover Review*, since its establishment in January, 1884.

In addition to miscellaneous book notices printed in various newspapers and periodicals, he has published the following:—

A Memorial Sermon on the Death of Samuel H. Taylor, LL. D., preached in the Chapel Church, Andover, 6 February, 1871.

Four Lectures on the Philosophy of Delivery, delivered before the Peabody Institute, Baltimore, Md., in February, 1880.

America's Impressions of Matthew Arnold. *The Andover Review*, January, 1884.

Wendell Phillips. The Man and his Manner. *Ibid.*, March, 1884.

A Great Modern Preacher : Bishop Simpson. *Ibid.*, August, 1884.

A Review of "Ramona," a novel by Helen Hunt Jackson. *Ibid.*, March, 1885.

A Review of "Lectures on the English Language," and "The Origin and History of the English Language," by George P. Marsh. *Ibid.*, May, 1885.

In the lecture season he is occupied during much of his time with Lyceum engagements, as a dramatic reader.

A son, Marlborough, was born, 11 August, 1878.

Address : Lock Box 14, Andover, Mass.

CHARLES WARREN CLIFFORD. He remains in New Bedford, Mass., engaged in practice of the law as stated in the last Report. In 1878 at the time of the failure of the Fall River mills, he had an extensive practice there, representing the New Bedford banks. He served as a member of the reorganization committees of several of the mills and as assignee of several of the large individual estates. In 1880, he was chairman of the Republican State Committee, and delegate and assistant secretary of the Republican National Convention.

In 1881-2-3 he served on the Republican State Central Committee and in 1883 was chairman of the Executive Committee. He resigned in 1884, owing to the incompatibility of the office with his office of U. S. commissioner, under the provision of the civil service law. In November, 1884, he was appointed civil service commissioner of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. He is president of the Southern Massachusetts Telephone Company and director in the following corporations : New Bedford Manufacturing Company, Clark's Cove Guano Company, New Bedford Copper Company, Williams Manufacturing Company, New Bedford Opera House Company, the Masonic Building Association, and the Oneko Woolen Mills. He was the first president of the New Bedford Manufacturing Company, and the New Bedford Opera House Company. He is trustee for the New Bedford Institution for Savings. He is president of the Swain Free School, vice-president of Saint Luke's Hospital of New Bedford, and member of the New Bedford Lyceum. He made

political speeches in the national campaigns of 1880 and 1884, and in the state campaign of 1883.

Address : Care of Crapo, Clifford and Clifford, New Bedford, Mass.

JOSEPH COOK. During the past seven years, he has continued his Monday lectures in Boston, and when not engaged with these has made tours as a lecturer.

He sailed, 7 September, 1880, from New York on a tour around the world. He lectured one winter in Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dublin, Belfast, London and other British cities. The summer of 1881 he spent among the German universities ; then visited Switzerland and Italy; then travelled through Greece, Egypt and the Holy Land. He afterwards went to India, and gave long courses of lectures in English, in Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and other large towns, to overflowing audiences. He made a journey also to Australia and New Zealand and had a most successful season of lecturing there. He visited China and Japan and returned home by way of California, in November, 1882, after an absence of over two years. During this period the number of his lectures averaged three or four each week while on the land.

During the autumn and winter of 1884-5 he made a long lecturing tour to Wisconsin, Minnesota, Dakota, Manitoba, Oregon, Vancouver's Island, California, New Orleans, Charleston, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

His summers are spent at "Cliff Seat," near Lake George.

His Boston Monday Lectures are now included in the following twelve works:

Vol. 1.—Biology, with Preludes on Current Events (Sixteenth edition) ; 2.—Transcendentalism (Thirteenth edition) ; 3.—Orthodoxy, (Seventh edition) ; 4.—Conscience ; 5.—Heredity ; 6.—Marriage ; 7.—Labor ; 8.—Socialism. In Press. 9.—Culture ; 10.—Miracles ; 11.—Occident ; 12.—Orient.

Fourteen different editions of ten volumes of these lectures have been published in London.

The subjects of the eight lectures delivered in Tremont Temple Boston, in February and March, 1885, as the course for the tenth year, were "Revelation and Inspiration," with preludes on Anti-

Mormonism, Constitutional Prohibition, Civil Service Reform, The Reorganization of the South, The Indian Question, Municipal Misrule, and other topics.

Address : 23 Beacon street, Boston, Mass.

HORATIO GREENOUGH CURTIS. He remained with Willett, Hamlen and Company, until 1 June, 1884, having become a partner, 1 January, 1881. He sailed for Europe, 28 June, 1884, and returned, 25 October, 1884. He is now engaged in the general commission business as a partner in the firm of Glidden and Curtis, which was formed, 2 February, 1885. He visited Cuba upon business in March, 1880.

Address : 8 Congress street, Boston, Mass.

WALTER DABNEY. He remains a member of the firm of Nourse, Dabney and Company, in the cotton brokerage business, in Boston.

He is a member of the Somerset Club, the Eastern Yacht Club and the Country Club.

A daughter, Susanna Rich, was born, 7 October, 1884.

Address : 33 Federal street, Boston, Mass.

GEORGE WALES DILLAWAY. He has remained in New York City engaged in the practice of the law.

Address : 18 Wall street, New York City.

LEWIS ALLEN DODGE. Not heard from. I am informed that he resides at Hamilton, Mass., and still holds a position in the Boston Custom House.

Address : Custom House, Boston, Mass.

ORLANDO WITHERSPOON DOE. He is still in Boston, engaged in the practice of medicine. He removed, November, 1881, from 1 Union Park to 150 Commonwealth Avenue. He remains a visiting physician to the Boston City Hospital. From 1872 to 1881, he was physician to St. Luke's Home, and since 1881, he has been consulting physician to the same institution.

He is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, the Bos-

ton Society for Medical Improvement and the Obstetrical Society of Boston.

He is a member of the Tavern Club, and for two years was a member of the Boston Art Club.

He passed the summers of 1879 and 1881 in Europe.

Address : 150 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, Mass.

* WALTER H. DORR. He continued the practice of law in Boston until, becoming very much broken in health, he was admitted to the Hospital at South Boston, October 19th, 1873. There his health continued to decline, both mentally and bodily, until he died, June 17, 1880, of quick consumption, at the age of thirty-six.

Throughout his college life and while he retained his health, he was a generous and devoted friend. Naturally of a retiring disposition, he made few new friends after graduation. He always had a bright and cheerful disposition, and his social and genial nature endeared him to all who knew him intimately. As a scholar he was of unusual ability, and acquired knowledge rapidly.

At a meeting of the Class held at Cambridge, on Commencement day, 1881, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Whereas, It has pleased our Heavenly Father to remove from us by death our friend and classmate, Walter H. Dorr,

Resolved, That while acknowledging the wisdom of Divine Providence, we sincerely mourn the loss of one who endeared himself to all by his generous nature and manly character.

Resolved, That we feel a deep and common affliction in the death of one whose early life gave promise of a brilliant future, and whose sincere and warm friendship has left many pleasant memories.

Resolved, That we offer our deepest sympathy to his family and friends in their great bereavement.

W. A. F.

WILLIAM BULLARD DURANT. He has remained in the practice of law in Boston. The firm of Stevens and Durant, to which he belonged at the time of the last Report, has been dissolved. He resides in Cambridge.

He was married, 14 October, 1879, to Caroline V. Aldrich,

daughter of P. Emory and Sarah (Woods) Aldrich, of Worcester, Mass.

A son, Aldrich, was born, 31 December, 1881.

Address : 19 Congress street, Boston, Mass.

CHARLES JAMES ELLIS. He remains at Los Angeles, Cal., engaged in the practice of law. He holds the office of United States commissioner. He was elected treasurer of the Gladstone Gold and Silver Mining Company of California, in August, 1879.

A daughter, Catharine, was born, 17 April, 1879 ; a son, Charles, 25 April, 1881; died, 15 December, 1883.

Address : Los Angeles, Cal.

WILLIAM HENRY FISH. He has remained in Troy, N. Y., for the past seven years, as pastor of the First Unitarian Church. He resigned this pastorate, 1 May, 1885, and intends to enjoy a rest of several months before taking another charge. Many of his sermons have been printed in the local papers, and one or two in pamphlet form.

In the summer of 1882, from 10 June to September, he travelled with his wife in England, Holland and Belgium.

Address : Care of the secretary of the American Unitarian Association, 7 Tremont Place, Boston, Mass.

GEORGE ALBERT FISHER. Since the last Report he has remained in Boston, engaged in the practice of law, as partner in the firm of Fisher and Leverett.

A son, George Harold, was born, 20 April, 1884. His wife died, 24 August, 1884, after a long and painful sickness.

Address : 47 Devonshire street, Boston, Mass.

*ISAAC VANDERPOEL FRENCH. In the last Report of the Class, published in 1878, we read that "he still resides in New York City, and is engaged in the practice of law." In less than a year from that time, he was called away from the work he loved, from the friends endeared to him by long years of close and uninterrupted companionship, from his family, who felt a

natural pride and pleasure in the thought that a career of usefulness and honor and happiness was in store for him here. His short life on earth was ended. "His sun had gone down while it was yet day."

He was born in Albany, N. Y., the 26th September, 1845, and all his early life was passed in that city. When he was ten years old his father died, and two years later his mother also was taken away. But the memory of their tender love and care, of their teaching and example, was a strong and abiding influence in moulding his character, and shaping his course in life. His education was begun at a small preparatory school, and afterwards he passed several years at the Albany Academy, at the time when Professor Murray was at the head of that institution. Here he formed many friendships which continued throughout his life. He was much beloved both by classmates and teachers, many of whom remember him as a gentle, quiet boy, diffident and reserved in manner, but withal brave and manly; and giving very early evidence of the possession of those high qualities of heart and mind, which, in after life, gained for him the warm love and sincere respect of so many friends. In September, 1859, he was sent to the Dummer Academy, at Byfield, Mass., and was afterwards, for a short time, at a school in Lancaster, Mass. He was admitted to Harvard College at the spring examination in 1861. His life in Cambridge was a happy one. He was much interested in his studies, and entered with enjoyment into all college pursuits; and the friendships he formed at that time added greatly to the happiness of the years to come, and cheered and comforted him to the very last hour of his life.

Soon after his graduation he removed to New York, having been appointed, in January, 1866, to a clerkship in the office of Hon. John T. Hoffman, then mayor of that city. About the same time he entered as a student the law office of Messrs. Murray and Miller. After his admission to the bar, he remained in New York, where many of his classmates were living; and the close intimacies formed during his college life, were strengthened by the associations of later years. His clear and logical mind, his quick perceptions, his power of close reasoning, gave him great advantage in the study and practice of his chosen profession, and he made sure and steady progress.

Upon the failure of the Central Park Savings Bank, and of the People's Savings Bank, he was made receiver, and to the settlement of the affairs of these banks, he gave, for several years, the best part of his time, his strength, his talents. He conducted this business in the same high, uncompromising spirit, with the strict integrity, the untiring industry, which had marked his course through life. In a notice written at the time of his death, and published in the *New York Times*, are these words: "He was best known to the public for the past few years as the efficient receiver of the People's Savings Bank, and the Central Park Savings Bank. In the management of these trusts he showed the integrity which was an essential part of his character. It is believed that the disease which resulted in his death, was incurred by exposure and fatigue incident to his too faithful conduct of the suit brought by him as receiver against the trustees of the People's Savings Bank, in which suit he was successful, and recovered some \$60,000, at the same time establishing the principle of the liability of trustees to depositors in saving banks."

Only a few days after the successful termination of this suit, in which he was so deeply interested, he was attacked by sudden and fatal illness. The dread disease, pneumonia, made its usual rapid progress, and after six days of patient suffering for him, and of alternate breathless hope and agonizing fear for the hearts that loved him, he died on Saturday, the 22d February, 1879.

The funeral service was held at the Church of the Transfiguration, on the morning of February 25th, and he was buried the same day, near his father and mother and others of his family, in the cemetery at Albany. He was carried into and out of the church and to his grave, by ten intimate, personal friends—eight of them his classmates—Peter B. Olney, Albert G. P. Speyers, Louis C. Lewis, T. Frank. Brownell, Henry W. Poor, John Greenough, George W. Dillaway, James O. Hoyt, Frederick R. Sturgis, and Charles H. Tweed.

In a letter written a few days after his death, one of the best loved and most devoted of these friends says: "My personal loss in his death is greater than even yet I can measure. For nearly twenty years, with a short interval, we have not only been intimate friends and companions, but in almost daily intercourse. For two years we lived together in college, and, though our opin-

ions, during the war at that time, were strong and diametrically opposed to each other's, we never had a discussion during the whole period which did not end with the most perfect good feeling; and for the whole twenty years that we have been together so much, I do not remember a single time when the sun has gone down on the slightest bitterness of feeling between us. The sweetness and gentleness of his character were so great, that it would have been impossible to quarrel with him. It is simply impossible to imagine his quarrelling with any one whom he once called a friend. And yet this did not come from any weakness of character, or lack of manliness. He had individuality of character, and firmness of opinion, as much as any man I know. But it was the fascinating peculiarity of his character, that he combined thorough manliness with a most womanly tenderness."

At a meeting of the Harvard Club of New York City, on April 19, 1879, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, Isaac V. French, one of our members, died on the 22d of February, 1879, and

Whereas, During his long membership of this Club he had endeared himself to us by his manly uprightness, his unfailing courtesy, his rich humor, his quick intelligence, and other attractive qualities, therefore,

Resolved, That by his death, the club has been deprived of one of its most valued members, whose interest in its prosperity ceased only with his life; that we cherish his memory with feelings of deep respect and warm affection, recognizing in his character a combination of elements that fitted him for a life of the highest usefulness to his fellowmen.

Resolved, That, viewing the rare promise of his career thus abruptly terminated, and his ability and rectitude in the discharge of his various public functions, we cannot but feel that his death is a loss not only to his immediate friends, but to the community in which he lived.

Resolved, That, to his family, in their deep sorrow, we extend our respectful and affectionate sympathy.

Resolved, That the secretary of the Club be instructed to transmit to them a copy of these resolutions.

(Signed,)

J. GREENOUGH.

H. W. POOR.

F. R. STURGIS.

G. W. DILLAWAY.

L. C. LEWIS.

Committee,

At the Class meeting, held June 25, 1879, the following resolutions were adopted, on motion of T. Frank. Brownell :

Again we mourn the death of one of our number. Our dear classmate, Isaac Vanderpoel French, has been taken away from us. We loved him ; and now that he is dead, our hearts are oppressed. We recall in tender reminiscence, all the rich qualities of his character, by which he commanded our respect ; his manliness, his fine sense of honor, his uprightness, his refined tastes, his fidelity in the performance of public and private duties, his many intellectual attainments. We recall yet more tenderly all the rare qualities of heart, by which he held our affection. We remember his gentleness and modesty, his simplicity and frankness, his unselfishness, his generosity, his sweet courtesy. Meeting to-day in a common sorrow, and wishing to express our grief at his death, it is

Resolved, That, while our days may no longer be enriched by his companionship and friendship, he will ever hold in our hearts the same place of honor, which was his while he lived. We shall cherish his memory with deep affection. We shall always be glad that we knew him, and that he was one of us. We realize how much greater than our own is the loss of those who knew him in the closer and more sacred relations of life. We tender to them, and to all who loved him and mourn for him, our heartfelt sympathy in their great affliction.

To this short record of a life of much accomplished good, and of singular promise of future usefulness, she who knew and loved him best wishes to add a few words of tender appreciation, of deep gratitude for the wealth of happiness given to her in the constant love and unselfish devotion of this dear brother.

From his earliest childhood he brought joy and comfort to the hearts of all who loved him, and never gave them cause for anxiety or sorrow.

A singular gentleness and sweetness of disposition were united in him with great manliness and strength of character, the highest sense of honor, and that clear, instinctive perception of right which seems to belong only to the "pure in heart." Indeed, purity of heart and motive, and a strict, unswerving integrity, were among his most striking characteristics.

He showed, even in his early boyhood, a great love for the study of history, and especially, of political and constitutional history, and always felt a deep and intelligent interest in public affairs.

He had a keen appreciation and enjoyment of humor, and an

ever-ready sympathy, which, with his true and constant nature, the very "genius for friendship," which he seemed to possess, drew him more closely to the hearts of his friends and classmates, than is usual among men, who go out into the world, and, absorbed in new cares and interests, are apt to forget the ties and associations of college life. In more than one instance it may be said of his friends, in the beautiful old words which tell of the tenderest friendship mentioned in the Sacred writings, "Their love for him was wonderful, passing the love of woman."

It is given to few to be so loved and mourned; to be remembered with such constant, tender affection. Recollections of the happy hours spent with him are still dear to the hearts of his friends. They love to recall his bright, sweet smile, his ready wit, his keen enjoyment of life, his forgetfulness of self, his quick thought for the happiness of others.

They will ever remember that, almost in the last hour of his life, he thought of them and of their pleasure.

To them his "taking away" seemed, as one of them said at the time, "like an irreparable personal injury;" but to him, as we believe, it was the entrance to a better life, a fuller knowledge, the entire satisfaction of every high and noble aspiration of his pure spirit.

A. F.

WILLIAM ABRAMS FRENCH. He has remained in Boston, engaged in the crockery, china, and glassware business, as a member of the firm of Abram French and Company. He spent the summer of 1883, in Europe, with his family.

He is one of the directors of the Massachusetts National Bank of Boston. He is a justice of the peace, member of the Winslow Lewis Lodge, and Boston Commandery of Masons, and member of the Union Club and St. Botolph Club of Boston, and the University Club of New York. He resides at Jamaica Plain.

A son, Harold W., was born, 25 August, 1878.

Address: 89 Franklin street, Boston, Mass.

GEORGE SEWARD FROST. For the past seven years he has resided in Dover, N. H. He was a member of the New Hampshire legislature, from 1881 to 1883. He was appointed justice of the police court of Dover, June, 1882, and still holds

that office. He is senior warden of the St. Thomas Episcopal Church of Dover.

A daughter, Elizabeth Rollins, was born, 29 December, 1881.

Address : Dover, N. H.

GEORGE AUGUSTUS GODDARD. Since the last Report he has resided in Boston. He is still treasurer of the New England Hospital for Women and Children. He has been secretary of the Associated Charities of Boston since the organization of the association. Since November, 1883, he has been treasurer of the Adams Nervine Asylum, and since the autumn of 1884, of the Goddard Land Company of Brookline, Mass. For five years previous to 1884, he was treasurer of the Eastern Yacht Club, and for the past seven years has been secretary of its regatta committee. He belongs to several yacht clubs, the Country Club and the Toby Club of Boston, in addition to those mentioned in the last Report. He is a justice of the peace.

He went to Europe, 1 July, 1880, and returned, 1 September, 1880.

Address : 10 Tremont street, Boston, Mass.

WILLIAM JASON GOLD. He has continued his connection with Racine College, at Racine, Wis. Since June, 1881, he has held the professorship of Greek and Latin. In the spring of 1885, he was appointed examining chaplain to the Bishop of Wisconsin.

On January and April, 1884, he delivered courses of lectures at the Nashotah Divinity School in Wisconsin, on the Science of Liturgics.

At the Episcopal Diocesan Council, June, 1884, he was appointed chairman of a committee on the proposed changes in the prayer book.

Address : Box 877, Racine, Wis.

FRANCIS BUNKER GREENE. He has remained at New Bedford, Mass., engaged in the practice of law with Thomas M. Stetson, esq.

He is a director of the Merchants' National Bank, and the Wamsutta Mills, of New Bedford.

He was married, 30 October, 1879, to Rebecca Andrews Browne, daughter of Charles Allen and Rebecca Andrews Browne, of Boston.

He visited Europe with his wife in the summer of 1883.

Address: New Bedford, Mass.

*ALFRED GREENOUGH. In the account of himself and his plans, which Greenough wrote for the Fifth Class Report, printed in June, 1878, he says, that he was just finishing his professional studies in Paris, and proposed, "after visiting the principal monuments in Europe, to return to America and enter on the practice of his profession." It will be remembered that at the time he wrote the above, he had been studying architecture nearly ten years, having passed his examinations for admission to the *École des Beaux Arts*, in October, 1868.

The year 1878 passed away, and the spring of 1879 still found him in Paris, installed in a charming apartment, overlooking the Luxembourg Gardens. Though his studies were practically at an end, he was still enthusiastically interested in all that concerned his chosen profession, and in music and painting. As stated, ten years had passed since he first established himself in Paris, and, though he was absent from time to time, as, for instance, during the Franco-German war, he always came back with unabated interest to his work there. His thorough training, his natural appreciation of art, together with ample means, enabled him to surround himself with beautiful things which he collected, not haphazard, but with constant reference to their real merit. Moreover, he had made it his business to collect and become familiar with a mass of foreign literature bearing upon architecture and design. Though always giving old friends the heartiest of welcomes, he lived, as much as possible, on his own side of the Seine, and appeared but rarely in the stranger's quarter of Paris, unless drawn thither by the visits of friends, or of members of his family. To those who saw much of him during this time, it was evident that he was concerned about his health, and that his plans for future residence and employment had come to depend largely upon whether he could live and keep well at home. Still he did not let this interfere with his purpose of extending his professional knowledge by travel. A large part of 1880 and 1881

was devoted to this, and, having finally broken up his home in Paris, he returned to Boston, in December, 1881. He wished to try how well his constitution could endure the severe New England winter. He passed the winter in Boston, renewing all the relations which bound him to his family and friends, and occupied with plans for establishing his permanent home there. Though obliged to live with very great care, he apparently felt that his condition of health did not forbid his staying at home. Circumstances made it easier for him to postpone the execution of his long cherished purpose of establishing himself and all his possessions in Boston until the autumn of 1882. He had always been interested in the monuments and art of Japan and India, and so he decided to turn the time to account by seeing what he could during the spring and summer months. Leaving home in April, 1882, he went to Japan, via San Francisco, and found so much to occupy and interest him, that instead of returning in the autumn, he decided to prolong his journey, and return in the autumn of 1883, giving only a few months to India. His letters mention an apparent gain in health during his stay in Japan, where he passed over a year.

But what he may have gained in Japan was quickly lost in the prostrating heat of Southern India. The various mosques and temples which he saw there were of the greatest interest to him, and he appears to have traveled widely, and this in a temperature of which he says it was "110° in the trains from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M., and 105° in the cooler places of his bungalow." Christmas, 1883, found him at Lahore, "housed, and waiting a chance to go south, to a drier and warmer air." Writing to a near relative, he says, he intends to return home via Europe, in June, 1884, adding, "probably I shall go down to Bombay by easy stages, and then, perhaps, revisit the extreme South of India." This letter was the last received from him. In spite of the climate, and his weakened condition, he appears to have carried out his purpose, and reached Rangoon early in May, 1884. Here he remained some days, and made many acquaintances, among them a gentleman in the Indian Civil Service, whose letter to Greenough's relatives at home, contains all that is known of the circumstances of his illness and death of cholera, on June 6. This gentleman writes as follows: "Mr. Greenough arrived in Rangoon about the 10th of May (as

near as I can remember), and I became acquainted with him at Jordan's Hotel. We became good friends in a short time. I, having traveled a great deal in the East, could give him information on many of the subjects about which he was interested. His health was not good when he arrived in Rangoon, and once or twice he was a little unwell, and he told me that while in India, at Delhi, he had a similar attack as that of which he died. On the 4th of June, he was out driving with me, and looked better than he had since his arrival in Rangoon. On the evening of the 5th, he was taken a little unwell at a photographer's, and walked home to the hotel, and was much worse about 7 o'clock, when I went for the doctor, who remained with him until 7 o'clock the next morning, when he died. It will be a source of satisfaction to you to know that Mr. Greenough (although away from his relatives and home), had every care taken of him that could be, and the best medical attendance available. From 7 o'clock until about 9, he suffered with pains in the stomach, the evening that he was taken ill, after that he seemed perfectly comfortable, but very weak. He was conscious to the last, and seemed at first to have gone to sleep." . . . His burial took place in the English cemetery at Rangoon.

The death of a man of such perfect honesty and integrity, of such high aims and sense of duty, capable of such affectionate devotion to his friends, is indeed a loss to us all. By nature self-poised and independent, the circumstances of his boyhood contributed to develop early his mind and character, and taught him self-control. None of his associates can remember his expressing any harsh, impatient judgments of others. Cautious and naturally somewhat reticent, with strong powers of mind, and plenty of good sense, he always exerted a marked, though quiet, influence upon those about him. The sources of his character were so deep and true, his instincts so pure and generous, that when a wide experience and a varied knowledge of men and life were added, the result was a rare combination of qualities. The dominant idea of his life was *to do his whole duty*, both to those who had claims upon him, and to himself. No attempt to represent him as he was would be complete which failed to speak of the

graciousness of his presence and manners, and of the consideration which he felt and showed toward others.

Here is what a younger friend who had seen much of him in Japan, writes of him: "What could Alfred Greenough have been doing at Rangoon in June? I can only imagine he had been staying over late somewhere sketching, and was just on his way home, or to some cooler place. We say so often, that a man is a high-toned gentleman in 'joke, that the phrase has almost lost its real meaning. But if there was a man who deserved it in earnest it was he. 'Integer vitæ, scelerisque purus,' 'sans peur et sans reproche,' 'a perfect gentleman,' all the common-place phrases grown common-place for want of men to apply them to, come back to me in thinking of him. A man of the highest and purest tastes and aims, and yet not a dreamer; scrupulously and minutely conscientious as regarded himself, yet considerate and sympathetic with other people; governing his own life by rigid and, as I believe, almost ascetic rules, yet perfectly human and liberal; a man who never talked of religion, but who lived up to the highest ideals that any religion can show; a man of the most delicate conscience, and the highest sense of honor I ever knew! He had worked steadily for nineteen years at his profession, always finding something left to learn, and not satisfied until he had learned it. And now, just as he had done his work, and had satisfied his own ideal, high as it was, he dies. . . . His natural element was art, and I know no one who had in it a keener insight, a wider experience, a sounder judgment, a quicker perception, or a purer ideal."

This letter brings us to speak of the thorough and unstinted devotion of purpose with which year after year Greenough pursued his professional studies. Even in India, with failing health, he continued his work. Besides his professional library of about one thousand volumes, and the specimens of textiles, wood-carving, iron work, etc., now deposited at the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston, there exist, as eloquent memorials of his labors, a large number of his colored sketches of the most remarkable monuments of Indian architecture, drawn to scale, and, of course, of very great value to the student of architecture.

If Alfred Greenough thought at all of the estimate which others after his death would put upon his life and work, no doubt he

would have cared that his friends should understand and do justice to the place in his profession which he had reached and was to hold at home, had fate permitted him to carry out his purpose. Here are two letters which bear upon this point, and with these letters must close this imperfect sketch of our classmate.

The first is from the director of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, addressed to Greenough's uncle :

"This loss of your nephew is a heavy blow to the Museum. There was no one in our community of knowledge and attainments, so varied and so thorough, in so wide a field. He seemed trained especially for connection with a museum, and I was looking to his aid here as of inestimable value, and I think he was pleased at the prospect of thus turning his studies to the direct service of the public."

The other letter was written by a younger architect, who had known him well in Paris :

"It is considered one of the advantages of a college education for its possessor, to take up his profession or business, with a more comprehensive appreciation of the possibilities of that career, than a less liberally educated man ; but so rarely does the alumnus preserve his theoretical plan amid the confusing experiences of actual practice, that it must be accounted a distinguished achievement that Alfred Greenough, after graduating, should have planned for himself a new and far-reaching scheme of study, and have preserved that scheme with entire devotion until his death. The scheme which he conceived for the ideal training of an architect, was without precedent in this community, and Greenough's independent position, combined with his perseverance and refined tastes, enabled him to set an ideal standard of an architect's requirements. Such a standard has already borne fruits in the extended studies of younger architects, and its influence for the future cannot easily be overstated. That an ideal course of study for a profession so exacting in many branches, should have extended over many years, should appear too protracted to our hasty, feverish public, is not to be wondered at, but the value of the example set, and of the results actually attained, were recognized when our leading School of Architecture offered him a professor's chair. This was declined, lest it should interfere with proposed active practice, for which even the most theo-

retical studies had been undertaken. But it cannot be doubted that Greenough would have finally accepted a position, for which no one else in this country could have been found so perfectly fitted."

R. H. B.

DAVID STODDARD GREENOUGH. He remained in Elmira, N. Y., as secretary of the Utica, Ithaca and Elmira Railroad Company, until 1881, when he returned to Boston, and shortly after became a member of the firm of Abram French and Company. He is still with that firm engaged in the china and crockery business. He resides at Jamaica Plain.

He is a member of the St. Botolph Club and Country Club of Boston, and the University Club of New York.

He was married in Detroit, 10 December, 1879, to Minnie Fenton Lewis, daughter of Samuel and Jane Fenton Lewis, of Detroit.

A son, David Stoddard, was born, 19 October, 1881; a daughter, Anna, 7 October, 1884.

Address: 89 Franklin street, Boston, Mass.

JOHN GREENOUGH. He returned to New York from London, 1 June, 1878, after a residence there of six years. He then engaged in the South American trade, with Wilder, of our Class, under the firm name of Wilder and Greenough. This partnership expiring 1 June, 1884, he formed, with Poor, of our Class, the firm of Poor, White and Greenough. He is still engaged in the stock brokerage business, as a partner in this firm.

He is a director of the Tradesmen's National Bank of New York, and in various public companies. He is a member of the Harvard Club and the University Club of New York.

He was married, 4 June, 1879, at Orange, N. J., to Carolina Helena Storey, daughter of John M. and Caroline A. (Webster) Storey, formerly of Newburyport, Mass. He resides in Franklin, N. J.

In January, 1880, he spent four months in travel in South America with his wife, and in May, 1883, he went to Europe for a visit of three months.

Address: 45 Wall street, New York City.

JAMES IRA HANSON. He has remained principal of the High School at Woburn, Mass.

He has revised and published Peck's Ganot's Natural Philosophy.

Address: Woburn, Mass.

GEORGE ANTHONY HILL. He remained at Cambridge as assistant professor of physics until July, 1876. He then spent two years in Munich, Germany. He returned to Cambridge in 1878, where he has since resided, devoting his time partly to teaching private pupils and partly to the preparation of mathematical text-books. He first wrote Hill's Geometry for Beginners, published in 1880. Since then, he has been associated with Professor G. A. Wentworth, of Exeter, N. H., in the preparation of several text-books. Of these the following have already been published:

Wentworth's Trigonometry.

Wentworth & Hill's Logarithmic and Trigonometric Tables.

Examination Manuals in Arithmetic and in Algebra.

Exercise Manual in Algebra.

Exercise Manual in Geometry.

In February, 1885, he was appointed instructor in engineering at Harvard College for the remainder of the current academic year, to fill the place of Professor H. L. Eustis, deceased.

He was married, 24 February, 1881, in Boston, to Annie Myra Humphrey, daughter of James J. and Elizabeth Morrell Humphrey, of Boston.

Address: Cambridge, Mass.

FRANK MERRICK HOLLISTER. For the past seven years he has continued in Buffalo, N. Y., as associate editor of *The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser*.

He has twice been re-elected a curator of the Young Men's Association Library. He is a member of the Harvard Alumni Association of Western New York.

In the summer of 1885, he made an extensive journey through southeastern Massachusetts, visiting many points of local interest, and acquiring a good deal of general information.

Address: Care of The *Buffalo Commercial Advertiser*, Buffalo, N. Y.

* JABEZ SILAS HOLMES. He was born in Bristol, R. I., on October 30th, 1844. His father was Dr. Silas Holmes, a surgeon in the United States navy, and his mother's maiden name was Maria Parker Green.

He resided in Providence, Greenwich and Bristol, during his earlier years, and was fitted for college in the latter town. In the autumn following the graduation of the Class he entered the banking office of L. P. Morton, in New York, and remained there during the winter. He then determined on the study of law, and in March, 1866, entered the office of Messrs. Hutchins and Wheeler, in Boston, as student. In September, 1866, he entered the Harvard Law School, remaining there until March, 1867, when he entered the office of Causten Browne, esq., of Boston. In May, 1867, he was admitted to the bar, and became a partner of Mr. Browne, under the firm name of Browne and Holmes—later known as Browne, Holmes and Browne.

For the succeeding years, until 1881, he was engaged in arduous and successful practice, largely in patent suits, and published one volume of Holmes' Reports of the decisions of the United States Circuit Court for the first circuit.

On February 8th, 1872, he was married to Frances Augusta Whitney, of Jamaica Plain, who survives him. The marriage was without issue.

His health, never very robust, began to fail in 1881, with a severe cough and other signs of pulmonary trouble. On November 28th, 1881, he started for California, and spent eighteen months there, without much apparent benefit. He returned to Boston in May, 1883, but left again in August on a sea voyage to California, via the Straits of Magellan, returning overland in November. The succeeding winter he passed at his home in Jamaica Plain and the summer at the Profile House, N. H., where he died, on September 13th, 1884. He was buried in the cemetery of Forest Hills, near Boston.

These are the bare outlines of a life which must be filled up with the color of a graceful and winning personality, a clear and comprehensive intellect, a heart full of generosity and delicate kindness, quickly sensitive to distress and suffering in others, and singularly responsive to high thoughts and noble deeds.

I think we can all remember, in college days, our joking

remark that "Holmes might stand anywhere he chose," and I believe we can admit that there was a good deal of truth underlying the jest. His easy and forcible grasp of those subjects which interested him—the classics, philosophy, history—his ready and eloquent speech, his quick appreciation of wit, poetry and art, were remarkable, and made belief in his powers an easy one.

The promise of his student days was amply fulfilled when, after a rather short probation, he entered upon legal practice. And here, too, the rare honesty and loyalty of his nature, his chivalrous scorn of the least meanness or unfairness, joined to his well-balanced mind and accurate knowledge, gave his advice a special weight with both counsel and clients. The following remarks I quote from an obituary notice of Holmes, written by a member of the Massachusetts bar:

"Circumstances had decreed that the larger part of his legal work should be devoted to patents, but very few, either of the lawyers or laymen, who met him in the United States courts, could have guessed that he began his studies profoundly ignorant of every kind of machinery, and with something like a native antipathy to investigation in the mechanical arts.

"With all his noble endowments in intellect, Mr. Holmes's prime distinction was, after all, in his moral quality, which was singularly high and fine. * * * Honor was the vital breath of his spirit—as knightly a one as ever lived—and in all his dealings with judges, juries, allies and opponents, he conducted himself as one incapable by nature of any and every form of disingenuousness and deceit."

These qualities were indeed native to him, and with his vivid interest in the social, political and intellectual questions of the day, and his wide range of reading in general literature, gave his companionship an especial charm and distinction.

He bore his long illness, which in some respects was peculiarly trying, with great courage, sustained by the affectionate and judicious care of his wife, the respect and honor of his associates, and the love of his friends.

R. C. G., Jr.

HENRY HOOPER. He remains in Chicago, engaged in the practice of medicine.

A daughter, Ethel, was born, 13 September, 1878. His wife died, 11 February, 1884.

Address : 215 Dearborn Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

EDWARD DOWNER HOSMER. Since the last Report, he has continued to reside in Chicago, engaged in the practice of the law in copartnership with his father.

He is a member of the Union Club, the Harvard Club, and the Literary Club, of Chicago.

Address : Care of C. B. Hosmer and Son, 79 Clark street, Chicago, Ill.

JAMES OTIS HOYT. He has remained in New York City, engaged in the practice of law, as partner in the firm of Fellows, Hoyt and Schell.

He has three children ; Mary Fellows, born 11 December, 1877. Harriet Howard, born 28 February, 1880, and Emily, born 14 February, 1883.

Address : 158 Broadway, New York City.

WALTER HUNNEWELL. He is still with H. H. Hunnewell and Sons, in Boston.

He has had the following children since the last Report : Walter, born 12 July, 1878 ; Francis Welles, born 28 December, 1880 ; Willard Perle, born 4 July, 1882, and Louisa, born 16 April, 1884.

Address : 87 Milk street, Boston, Mass.

PATRICK TRACY JACKSON. He remains in Boston, engaged in the cotton business.

He spent the winters of 1883-4 and 1884-5 in Columbus, Miss., in the interests of his business. He resides in Cambridge.

He is treasurer of the Eastern Yacht Club.

A daughter, Susan Loring, was born, 20 October, 1880, and a son, Frederick Gray, 14 August, 1882.

Address : 178 Devonshire street, Boston, Mass.

***GEORGE JOTHAM JOHNSON.** He died suddenly from apoplexy, at Old Orchard Beach, Me., 27 August, 1885. For the past seven years he had continued to reside in Boston, engaged in his profession as a mining engineer and metallurgist.

He left surviving him a widow and three children, George Clifford, born 27 June, 1878; Granville, born 24 February, 1881, and Ethel, born 20 August, 1884.

His death occurred while this Report was in press, and too late for an extended notice of his life at this time.

ALBERT RIPLEY LEEDS. He has remained at the Stevens Institute of Technology, at Hoboken, N. J., as Professor of Chemistry.

As member of the New Jersey State Board of Health, and chairman of the State Council of Analysts, he has prepared annual reports from 1877 to 1884, on the adulterations of foods, drinks and drugs. As consulting chemist of the cities of Newark and Jersey City, he has made four reports, 1880 to 1884, on the water supplies of those cities. He made a similar report to the city of Wilmington, Del., in 1881. As consulting chemist of the Water Department of Philadelphia, since 1883, he has made three reports, and as chemist of the Hackensack Water Company and of Hoboken, a report for 1884.

He is vice-president of the American Chemical Society, and corresponding secretary of the New York Academy of Sciences. He is president of the United States Pure Water Supply Company. In June, 1878, he received from the College of New Jersey, at Princeton, the honorary degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

He read, 12 January, 1880, before the New York Academy of Sciences, a paper on "Index to the Literature of Ozone," and, 3 June, 1881, before the American Chemical Society, a paper "Upon the adulteration of food, drink and drugs, from the chemist's standpoint; and upon their attitude in the matter of appointment of government analysts."

He writes that he has "nothing to chronicle of interest except, perhaps, the discovery of some new chemical compound, with a very long and unpronounceable name." The following is a list

of some articles referring to these matters, taken from the index of the German Year Book of Chemistry :

1879. Einwirkung verschiedener Lichtquellen auf Iodide. Darstellung des Ozons durch Phosphor. Ozonentwicklung bei der Krystallisation syropförmiger Jodsäure. Löslichkeit des Ozons in Wasser. Ozonentwicklung bei der Einwirkung von Säuren auf Kaliumpermanganat. Sauerstoffgehalt der Atmosphäre. Bildung von Phosphorwasserstoff aus feuchtem Phosphor. Oxydation des Kohlenoxyds zu Kohlensäure. Ozonwirkung auf die Farben der Pflanzen. Haltbarkeit einer Chlorammoniumlösung. Destillation von Ammoniak. Saltpetrigre Säure im Trinkwasser. Ozon gegen Zuckersyrup.

1880. Wirkung des Lichts auf lösliche Iodide. Actinismus des Sonnen- und Tageslichtes. Ozonreaction. Ozon und Wasserstoff superoxyd. Ozonation der Luft durch Phosphor. Untersaltpetersäure gegen Kohlenwasserstoffe. Tannin gegen Licht. Zuckersyrup und Ozon. Veränderlichkeit der Salmiak und Tanninlösungen. Wasser und Silberoxyd gegen Benzolhexachlorid und Naph-Nalintetra chlorid.

1881. Wasserstoff superoxyd. Bildung von Ozon und Wasserstoff superoxyd bei der Ozonisierung von Luft. Organische Substanzen gegen Untersaltpetersäure. Benzol, Naphthalin, Anthracen. Anilin und p. Toluidin gegen Wasserstoff superoxyd. Verfälschungen von Nahrungsmitteln in Amerika. Trinkwasser Nordamerikas.

1882. Acroleinarnstoff. Verbindungen aromatischer Amine mit Metallsalzen. Diphenylaminacrolein. Analyse des Senfs. Notiz über Sulfocarb-anilid.

1883. Ueber Oenantholanilin, Oenantholxyloidin und Oenantholnaphthylamin. Ueber Cryptidin. Ueber den bei der Destillation von Ricinusöl im Vacuum erhaltenen unlöslichen Rückstand. Acroleinureid mit Bemerkungen über condensirte Ureide. Eine photochemische Methode der Bestimmung organischer Substanz in Trinkwasser. Die Umwandlung v. Kohlenoxyd in Kohlensäure durch activen Sauerstoff.

1884. Ueber die Bestimmung der organischen Substanzen in Trinkwassern nach den Methoden, welche auf der Reduktion des Kaliumpermangants beruhen. Benzureide.

Among the papers presented at the American Association for the Advancement of Science, which was held in Boston, 25 August, 1880, I have a memorandum of the following prepared by him :

Laws governing the Decomposition of Equivalent Solutions of Iodides under the Influence of Actinism, and Their Application to the Actinometry of Solar, Electric and Magnesium Light.

Action of Sunlight in the Production of Chlorinated Addition Products of Benzene and Naphthalene, with Descriptions of Two New Chlorine Derivatives of Naphthalene.

Action of Hyponitric Anhydride upon Organic Substances, with Descriptions of Three New Oxygenated Derivatives of the Aromatic Group—Monoxybenzene, Tetroxynaphthalene and Naphthodiquinene.

Laws governing the Decomposition of Equivalent Solutions of Iodides under the Influence of Actinism.

Address : Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, N. J.

*NATHANIEL COLVER LEEDS. He died at Cambridgeport, Mass., 4 December, 1867. See Secretary's Report, No. 2.

LOUIS CHARLES LEWIS. He has continued the practice of law in New York City. He withdrew from his connection with Benedict, Taft and Benedict, in January, 1884, and is now in business alone.

Address : 109 Liberty street, New York City.

CHARLES JAIRUS LINCOLN. For the past seven years he has continued to reside in Boston, engaged as instructor in chemistry in the English High School.

He is a member of the Congregational Club of Boston.

Address : English High School, Montgomery street, Boston, Mass.

ROLAND CROCKER LINCOLN. He remains in Boston, engaged in the practice of law.

He was married, 3 November, 1880, to Alice North Towne, daughter of John Henry and Maria Rebecca (Tevis) Towne, of Philadelphia.

Address : 82 Devonshire street, Boston, Mass.

ROBERT CLINDENON McILWAIN. He is still at Keokuk, Iowa, in charge of a Protestant Episcopal Church.

Address : Keokuk, Lee County, Iowa.

GEORGE HARRISON MIFFLIN. He has continued at the Riverside Press, Cambridge. The firm of Houghton, Mifflin and Company, was organized, 1 April, 1880, as successors to Houghton, Osgood and Company, in the publishing business. As a member of these firms, he has been engaged in the publishing business since the last Report.

A son, George Harrison, was born, 25 October, 1878.

Address : 85 Marlborough street, Boston, Mass.

LEBBEUS HORATIO MITCHELL. Not heard from. I am informed by McIlvain, that Mitchell remained in the employment of the Egyptian government until the autumn of 1881. He then went to England, and was appointed vice-consul and deputy consul general of the United States at London. He held this office until May, 1885, when he resigned upon the incoming of the present consul general. He had not decided when last he wrote, what he should do next.

His address at the Consulate was, 11 Alchurch lane, King William street, London, England.

ALBERT MONROE MOORE. Not heard from. I am informed that he is still residing in Lowell, Mass., and is engaged in practising law.

Address : Lowell, Mass.

* GEORGE WILLIAM NEAL. Our late classmate was born at Kittery, Maine, on the 10th day of May, 1844. His boyhood was passed at the family homestead, for which he always cherished a tender love, and nothing gave him greater pleasure during his vacations from his school duties than to visit his "old home by the sea." He prepared for college at Phillips Academy, at Exeter, N. H.

Of his college life it seems hardly necessary in this place to say anything. Studious in his habits and retiring in his disposition, there were perhaps many of his classmates who had not the opportunity of an intimate acquaintance with him. Those, however, who had the privilege of knowing him well, can unite in testimony of the value of the friendship then formed. A man of

well-balanced mind, of good judgment, thorough in his scholarship, striving after a perfect understanding of his studies rather than brilliancy in his recitations and consequent high rank, one of the few with whom a closer intimacy only compelled a greater admiration of his sterling qualities. Such, in brief, describes, though inadequately, our late classmate as we knew him in college.

For two years after graduation he engaged in business in New York City. Not, however, finding this a congenial occupation, he accepted the principalship of the High School at Concord, Mass., where he remained till November 21st, 1870, when he was elected sub-master of the Quincy School, in Boston. In this position he remained till September, 1878, when he was unanimously elected master of the Bowditch School for girls. Of this appointment he was ignorant till he received notice to report for duty at that school. Here he was very successful, but in 1882 (the master of the Quincy School having died) he was at once transferred to the mastership of that school, one of the largest and most important schools for boys in the city of Boston. This position he held till his death. Of the estimation in which he was held as a teacher, and of his standing in his chosen calling, no better idea can be given than by quoting the words of one of his co-laborers at the Boston Masters' Association.

"The opportunities afforded me of knowing somewhat intimately our late associate, George W. Neal, seem to justify me in offering a humble tribute to his memory. When so good a man dies, it is the privilege of his friends to testify to the nobleness of his character, and such commendation cannot fail to be appreciated by those who knew him best.

"Mr. Neal graduated at Harvard in 1865, with high rank, in the same class with Joseph Cook, Prof. Churchill of Andover, Judge Frost, and other men of note, and upon leaving that institution he carried with him the highest recommendations from members of the faculty. Subsequently he became principal of the High School, Concord, Mass., where he earned such marked success that he was offered a much larger salary to remain, but the superior advantages of Boston, in the matter of libraries and other educational facilities, especially those relating to his favorite study—chemistry—induced him to remove to this city.

Having passed a highly satisfactory examination, he was appointed sub-master of the Quincy School.

"After several years he was promoted to the mastership of the Bowditch School. Of this appointment he was profoundly ignorant, till he received notice to report for duty at that school. After residing but a brief period in Malden, he was appointed junior warden in the Episcopal Church, and subsequently senior warden, which office he held until sickness compelled him to resign, though urged by the rector to continue, even if unable to perform active duties.

"He was efficient in all he undertook, scholarly in his tastes, and modest in his manners. It will therefore be readily seen why his associate teachers should regard him as authority, and frequently consult with him upon all school matters. His desire to keep abreast of the times caused him to avail himself of all means for information, and thus his reputation of being an accomplished scholar was well deserved.

"Being associated with Mr. Neal in the Quincy School while Mr. E. Frank Wood was master, I was witness to a friendship between the two that was of no ordinary character. It was a friendship quite unusual in its scope and intensity. Had they been own brothers, they could not have seemed more closely allied or more in cordial sympathy. Both were devoted to the interests of the school, and brought to bear their united strength to give to the Quincy boys such instruction as would make them not good scholars merely, but good men and intelligent citizens, and the hard work they put into this service produced its fruitage with the boys, and, alas! with themselves also. Such faithfulness—such consecration, rather—is not easily forgotten; and seldom does a Quincy boy refer to these instructions but in terms of grateful remembrance. Many were the occasions when Mr. Wood expressed his appreciation of the faithful services of his sub-master, and not less frequently did Mr. Neal find himself called upon to rehearse his estimate of the stalwart virtues of his friend. Differing widely in certain characteristics, they nevertheless supplemented each other in a remarkable manner. Each was indispensable to the other, and nothing could *long* separate them—not even death. Upon the death of Mr. Wood it was not unexpected that Mr. Neal should become his successor,

and in the new position success attended his efforts as heretofore, until failing health made it imperative for him to withdraw from active service.

"As a husband none could be more devoted; as a father, none more affectionate. And when the threatening shadows slowly, yet surely, approached, he met them with the same heroic courage that had always characterized him. At home, in school, everywhere, he was the same earnest man, determined to do his work well; and by the vast amount of labor performed he has left a lasting monument to his memory. By these qualities, made prominent in the several positions he held as teacher, his memory will ever be kept sacred by his associates. That faithful band of teachers who had been his co-laborers, with sorrowing hearts followed his now silent form as it was slowly borne to its final resting place. Never did grief at the loss of a friend seem more profound, and never was sympathy more tenderly expressed than that which was extended to his worthy, and now deeply afflicted, wife. A companionship of sixteen years with such a kind husband could not be severed without a pang. In testimony of his goodness her words were, 'He was devotion itself, and nothing can be said good enough for him.'

"He has passed beyond our vision, yet he lives in our recollections; and while associating him in our thoughts with others of our number whose friendship he enjoyed, and of whose departure these vacant chairs are indeed mementoes, we recall those beautiful lines of Longfellow :

" ' And when oft depressed and lonely,
All my cares are laid aside,
If I but remember only,
Such as these have lived and died.' "

On the 11th day of August, 1868, Neal was married at Dover, N. H., to Delia Annah Henderson, daughter of Samuel H. and Sarah A. Henderson, of that city. A son, John Frederick, was born, September 21st, 1874, at Dover. A second son, George Herbert, was born, January 12th, 1879, at Malden, Mass., and died, May 21st, 1879.

Since 1878 he made his home in the suburban city of Malden. It was during this period that the writer of this article was enabled to renew the friendship of early college years.

Notwithstanding his busy life as a teacher, he found time to take an active part in the religious society with which he was connected, and for three years he held the office of senior warden of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, at Malden, Mass., until failing health obliged him to resign.

This occurred in the fall of 1882, when he was apparently threatened with typhoid fever. It was soon found, however, that still more serious organic trouble was developing in a most insidious manner. His history for the remaining twenty months of his life was the usual fluctuating record of pulmonary tuberculosis. In February, 1883, he visited Key West, Florida, in the vain hope of recruiting his health. A few weeks before his death he returned to the home of his childhood, where he peacefully fell asleep on July 7th, 1884.

He leaves a widow and one son. Funeral services were held at Kittery, and afterwards at Dover, N. H., where his remains were interred. Two of his classmates, George S. Frost and Charles B. Shute, attended the services.

The earthly record of our classmate is completed. A short history, but a life well rounded out with usefulness. For human life cannot be measured by years, but by its approximation towards the perfect. Measured by that standard, George W. Neal holds a high rank. He was one of those men who, when their mortal career is closed, compel the whole community in which they live to acknowledge that humanity has suffered a loss for which time can only gradually make compensation. A loving husband, a kind father, an earnest worker and a good citizen, the world is the richer for his having lived ; it is the poorer that he has died.

“The work has dropped from out his busy hands,
And, like a tired child, when day is done,
Our friend has fallen asleep. It is not death,—
New life begun.

“Ah ! passing sweet must be the rest
Of souls like his, so true, so pure,
When all life's battles are bravely won,
And Heaven is sure.

" We would that we could paint his life,
 So grandly free from earthly stain ;
 His disregard for self, when he might soothe
 Another's pain.

" More tender heart did never woman bear ;
 No man, a braver soul for truth and right,
 And *many* are the loving hearts shall keep
 His memory bright."

C. B. S.

*ROBERT RALSTON NEWELL. He died February 23, 1883. The following, from the pen of Mr. E. L. Bynner, with whom Newell was long an office associate, is taken from the *Boston Daily Advertiser* of February 28, 1883 :

" It is perhaps inevitable that the world should gauge a man's life by material success ; that in a wide scene of human affairs it should heed only that which is striking. The world has no time to make nice distinctions ; it yields to self-assertion, content with what seems. In the life that has just come to so untimely an end the world at large had little interest, and yet it is well that the world's attention should be called to the event, if only to find here its ordinary gauges poor and cheap and inadequate ; to find here a life that demands higher tests. In the sordid struggles of every-day existence, the clash of selfish interests, the pursuit of mean ambitions, the austerity and sweetness of such a character may well give us pause. It is impossible to sum it up in a newspaper paragraph ; it is difficult even to give a fitting suggestion of it. Men who regard respectability as a sufficient watchword ; who, in the trials and temptations of life, are happy so only they come off with no outward scars ; who, in short, are content to be good enough as the world goes, will listen with incredulity to this record of a life of almost ideal purity, of a purity extending beyond the outer action and speech to the inner thought and motive of a life of consistent magnanimity, habitual unselfishness, conscientiousness so extreme as to be almost morbid ; of vital and catholic charity. When they hear of these lofty traits wedded to the more endearing domestic attributes of

affection, loyalty and tenderness; when they hear that to such a nature was joined a mind of fine and varied culture, intellectual powers of a distinguished order—powers which, after a long and baffling struggle with ill-health and constitutional modesty, were beginning to assert themselves in lines of professional excellence which have extorted a tardy public recognition—men will hear, we say, of such a character with incredulity, as something rare or unknown to their experience, but all the more is it well they should hear of it; all the more is it well they should take note of it; all the more is it well that the world should pause in its apotheosis of success to yield a passing tribute to character.

E. L. B."

Newell left our class early in the junior year to join a colored regiment, the 54th Massachusetts, in front of Charleston. He was commissioned as second lieutenant, December 12, 1863, and soon after was commissioned as first lieutenant, February 4, 1864. He made a good soldier and was full of military ardor. He once had occasion to enforce obedience by shooting a private, whom he only wounded, and afterwards faithfully attended in hospital, writing letters and reading to him. This man, as well as the others in his command, became devoted to him afterwards, and visited him in later years.

Olustee was his only battle, but his regiment was the first to enter Charleston. He was made captain, July 11, 1865, and was mustered out of the service, August 20, 1865. He at once studied for and passed examination and took a degree as of our Class in 1867. He went to the Harvard Law School and took a degree in 1868, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1870. At the bar, he did not seem to find his place for a long time. He was to a degree modest and retiring, almost a recluse, and his health, affected by his army life, gave him a long and hard trial of years. Nervous prostration rendered him for some time unfit for any sustained thought. His eyes were exceedingly troublesome. But he struggled on. Few men have had a more discouraging life before finding his vocation. He only found his at the last.

His acquaintances were always conscious of his superior mind, his faithfulness, his power of work, but they feared he lacked the faculty of success in making himself felt in the world. They

knew his quick perception, his sense of humor, and his kindly and true qualities, which made him a valued friend ; but it was hard to get much of his society, and they saw he was discouraged and sensitive. They did not realize at the time how, in the last few years of his life, he was gradually finding his own value, and making a name for himself.

About 1878, he became the office associate of Mr. James Schouler, who says of him : " He had a fine analytical quality of mind, knew how to express legal principles in terse, clear language, classified well, and in short possessed the highest characteristics of a legal digester." After some experience upon the U. S. Annual Digest with Mr. Hudson, and in other work, he began, with Mr. Schouler, who suggested the plan, to prepare " a legal periodical, which should present the current decisions, English and American, in digest form more frequently than the existing annual series." Just as the first monthly number was ready for publication, they found a prominent law firm so jealous of the project that they refrained from pursuing it. Newell soon found occupation with the *Albany Law Journal*. An analytical index of that periodical, covering a space of many years from the date of its foundation, was his own work, though issued in the name of the editor of the *Journal*.

He then proposed to the editors a plan of a periodical digest. " They took up the scheme with interest, engaging him as editor, and assuming the pecuniary risks of the enterprise. This periodical was styled the *Index Reporter*, and may be seen in our law libraries. All the editorial labor was performed by himself without assistance, and such was his facility of execution, that he still found leisure for legal exploration elsewhere, and cherished the hope of producing a treatise at no distant day." He accumulated on slips much material for a " comparative table of the laws of the different States," and once said laughingly to his sister, " Would it not be nice to write a book that every lawyer in the United States would be obliged to have ? "

Mr. Schouler says again : " The *Index Reporter*, its scope and purpose, become very gradually known. But it was gaining a fair circulation, and had Robert's years been spared, I am confident it would have been successfully established. The publishers had various schemes to work out, and did not push the periodical,

fearful of sinking capital. They were entirely satisfied with their editor, and felt content to 'make haste slowly.' Robert's sudden death was a shock to them, as it was to all his personal friends. They cast about to find a successor at Albany among men whose services were employed upon their *Albany Law Journal* and *American Reports*. But an editor so capable of carrying the work single-handed was not to be found. The *Index Reporter* dragged heavily for a few months longer, tardy in making its appearance, poorly prepared, and scarcely had a paragraph appeared in the *American Law Review* praising the plan and the labors of the late editor very warmly, before the publishers announced that the periodical would not be continued longer."

From the *American Law Review* for July-August, 1883, are taken the following extracts :

"The *Index Reporter*, published by the *Albany Law Journal*, was such a rare hit in legal journalism as to set every other publisher to scratching his head and wondering why he had not thought of the same thing. We forgot to mention at the time—and we believe our contemporaries were guilty of the same oversight—the death of its late editor, Mr. Robert R. Newell, which took place at Cambridge, Massachusetts, on the 23d of February, 1883. Mr. Newell died of an attack of pneumonia, at the age of thirty-nine, after having completed the first number of the second volume of the *Index Reporter*. He was unknown as an author, but the character of the work on which he was engaged placed him in that category of useful workers, whose works, however numerous, never excite the complaint of the profession. * * *

"This publication, as most of our readers know, is, or undertakes to be, a monthly digest, arranged under alphabetical titles, of the current English and American case law. Mr. Newell's work was conspicuous, not only for the brevity with which he stated propositions and points, but for the aptness of his classification, and the thoroughness of his indexing by way of cross references. In short, his work exhibited all the points of a first-rate digest."

It should be added that his was, perhaps, the first successful attempt to give so extended a monthly digest in a united form. One noticeable feature was that of numbering every case and citing it simply by the number.

Newell was a very hard worker. Indeed, it is probable that he made himself a martyr to the cause, not saving time for sufficient sleep, and never having a full appetite, so that when the disease seized him, his system was reduced in vigor. He had always been athletic and wiry from boyhood, but this sort of strain caused pneumonia to be especially dangerous.

Newell was chosen into the Phi Beta Kappa, July 1, 1875. He had also been made an honorary member of the Hasty Pudding Club, but never, though often urged, would be present at their meetings.

G. A. G.

* DAVID LEIGHTON ORDWAY. He died in Florence, Italy, 17 March, 1869. See Secretary's Report, No. 3.

GEORGE FREDERICK OSGOOD. Since the last Report he has resided in Peabody, Mass. He has not engaged in any business. He was married, 29 September, 1881, to Eliza Ellen Barrett, daughter of Eleazer Pope and Mary (Hart) Barrett, of Peabody. A son, Joseph, was born, 23 March, 1884.

Address: Peabody, Mass.

FREDERICK PASCO. On November, 1878, his term, as presiding elder of the Jacksonville District, expired, and he was stationed at Jacksonville, his former charge. In January, 1880, he was sent to Monticello. He resigned his office as superintendent of schools of Duval County, on account of this change in his place of residence. In January, 1883, he was elected to a professorship in the East Florida Seminary, at Gainesville, where he still remains, having charge, also, of a Methodist church. The literary and debating society of the seminary has honored him by taking the name "Pasconian," and he has been its president since his connection with the school. He received, in 1880, from Emory College, Oxford, Georgia, the honorary degree of Master of Arts.

He was elected a delegate to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, for its session in May, 1882, at Nashville, Tenn., and attended its meetings. The East Florida

Seminary being a military institute, he received from the Governor of the State, on the recommendation of the board of education, in 1883, a commission as a chaplain for the seminary.

His wife died, 13 January, 1879, after a brief illness.

Address : Gainesville, Fla.

* BENJAMIN MILLS PEIRCE. He died at Ishpeming, Mich., 22 April, 1870. See Secretary's Report, No. 3.

JOHN WRIGHT PERKINS. He remained in charge of the High School at Salem, Mass., until the summer of 1882. He then accepted an invitation to become the principal of Dummer Academy, at South Byfield, in the town of Newbury, Mass., where he still remains "fitting boys for old Harvard."

A daughter, Alice Choate, was born, 24 March, 1879, and a son, Moses Bradstreet, 27 May, 1881.

Address : Dummer Academy, South Byfield, Mass.

HENRY WILLIAM POOR. He is still a member of the firm of H. V. and H. W. Poor. The principal business of this firm is the publication of Poor's Railroad Manual, the eighteenth annual number of which was published, June, 1885.

In addition to this business, he went into the stock brokerage business, 1 January, 1880, as member of the firm of Anthony, Poor and Oliphant. In 1882 the firm was changed to Poor, Oliphant and Company, in 1883 to Poor, White and Company, and 1 June, 1884, to Poor, White and Greenough, when Greenough, of our Class, joined the firm.

He is a member of the University, Union League, and Harvard clubs, of New York City.

He was married, 4 February, 1880, to Constance Brandon, daughter of A. R. and Miriam (Smith) Brandon, of New York City.

He has three children, Henry Varnum, born 14 December, 1880, Edith Brandon, born 24 April, 1882, and Roger Merrill, born 10 November, 1884.

Address : 45 Wall street, New York City.

JESSE WALKER POTTS. He has continued to reside in Albany, N. Y. The continuance of his ill health has prevented him engaging in any business. Under the advice of his physician he spent one winter in Florida. On two occasions he has been extremely ill. From one of these illnesses he was recovering when he wrote to the Secretary.

He is a member of the Fort Orange Club of Albany.

Address : 340 State street, Albany, N. Y.

CHARLES PICKERING PUTNAM. He remains in Boston, engaged in the practice of medicine. In 1880, he was in Europe, from July until November.

Address : 63 Marlborough street, Boston, Mass.

*CHARLES ARTHUR RAND. With his wife and daughter, he left Boston in the "City of Columbus," of the Boston and Savannah Line, on the 17th of January, 1884. His father and mother were also among the passengers. At a quarter before four o'clock next morning the steamship was wrecked on Devil's Bridge rocks, off Gray Island. No trace was found of any of the Rand family. Up to the time of this journey, Rand had devoted himself with enthusiasm to the life which he had chosen. He was rector of Trinity Church in Haverhill, Mass., for nearly twelve years, always an active member, and for the last year or two, dean of the Eastern Convocation, one of the founders of the Merrimac Valley Clericus, and the first to propose the formation of the Brotherhood of the Way of the Cross, of which he was the first Superior. He was always ready to sympathize and advise with his parishioners, both poor and rich, and used every means in his power to strengthen and develop his church. He was a member of the school committee of Haverhill, and gave great attention to examining and selecting teachers. He also made frequent visits to the schools, and strove to raise the standard of education in them. He encouraged the literary taste of the city, and arranged for lectures on various subjects. He also took great interest in the work of the Sisters of St. Luke, often visiting their House and inducing people in Haverhill to give them money to carry it on. In all this he showed a buoyant disposition, in spite of constant anxiety on account of the ill health of

his beloved wife and the loss of his only son ; but, on the other hand, when his wife was well she gave him such cheerful and efficient help as only one could give who had the refined and affectionate character which she combined with an educated and appreciative mind. During the last six months of his life he was overworn with his labors and anxieties, and when at length he felt obliged, partly on this account, but mainly for the sake of his wife, to pass the winter in the South, he offered his resignation to the church, which was, however, not accepted.

C. P. P.

At the 207th session of the Eastern convocation held at Grace Church, in Medway, Mass., in February, 1884, the following resolution of respect to Rand's memory was adopted :

"It is under circumstances of peculiar sadness that the present session of the Eastern convocation is held, from the awful calamity to the steamer City of Columbus. On the 18th of January, it pleased God in his divine providence to take to himself the soul of our friend and brother in the ministry, Rev. Charles Arthur Rand, dean of this convocation. Knowing his zeal in the missionary cause, his devotion to the interests of our convocation, and the wisdom and courtesy which always characterized him, we looked for the happiest results from his presiding over our meetings, and from his leadership in the work entrusted to us. While we sincerely miss his presence at this gathering, and feel keenly the loss of one who carried sunshine with him wherever he went, yet we rejoice in the blessed exemplification he has left us of the truth and power of our most holy faith, in his devoted life, as a manly and faithful priest.

"To all who, with us, mourn his loss, we extend our heartfelt sympathy, and we pray that when called hence we may be as meet as he for admission to those unspeakable joys which God hath prepared for them that unfeignedly love him."

The following letter was sent by Bishop Paddock to the senior warden of Rand's church, and read at the memorial service held at Trinity Church, in Haverhill, 17 February, 1884.

BOSTON, February 15, 1884.

To Edward F. Adams, Esq., Senior Warden of Trinity Church, Haverhill.

MY DEAR SIR : It is with a sense of loss and bereavement that I must forego all thought of being at Trinity Church, Haverhill, on Sunday. My engagements do not admit of postponement, and it were not easy to make them up if dropped at this season.

My estimate of the zeal, faithfulness, and loving devotion of your dear pastor has always been high, and my appreciation of his spiritual mindedness and saintliness of character and life has been growing during the last two or

three years. I have known more of his inner life, which, I think, was indeed a life "hid with Christ in God." He lived on a high plane of thought and action. There was great purity of motive and fervor of service. What his hand found to do for Christ he did with his might, and it will be long, I think, before the quiet, abiding power of his walk among you—so holy, blameless and undefiled—can be forgotten or cease to be effective. Then, how can one forget your loss in the translation of that pure, sweet, sunny woman, who, in great feebleness of body, and often anguish, walked by his side, strong in love and helpfulness and cheer, and made life a brighter thing for others than she knew it in herself.

Blessed are the memories of these two saints of God! They "were lovely and pleasant in their lives, and in their death they were not divided." God doeth all things well.

I am, dear sir, yours sincerely,
BENJ. H. PADDOCK.

JAMES SWIFT ROGERS. He removed from Worcester, Mass., to Red Rock, Pa., in the spring of 1878, and was for some time engaged in oil producing in Pennsylvania, New York, and Kentucky. About two years ago he removed to Rockport, Mass., where he now resides, in the employment of the Rockport Granite Company.

He was a member of the school board of Foster township, Pa., in 1881 and 1882. He is at present a member of the Rockport school board.

He has written various newspaper articles, and in January, 1884, a military drama entitled "Our Regiment," which has been produced by several Grand Army Posts. During the past two years he has given public readings in Boston, Worcester, and towns in New York and Pennsylvania.

He joined the Masons in 1881. He is a member of the A. O. U. W. of Pennsylvania.

His son, Edward Earle, our Class Baby, was drowned, 31 October, 1884, at Rockport. A notice of his life will be found in this Report.

Address: Rockport, Mass.

WILLIAM ROTCH. He remained at Fall River, Mass., as chief engineer and superintendent of the Fall River Water Works, until 1880. During 1880, 1881 and 1882, he was consulting engineer and purchasing agent of the Mexican Central Railway Company, the Sonora Railway Company, the Atlantic and Pacific

Railroad Company, and the California Railroad Company. In 1882 and 1883, he was treasurer of the Connotton Valley Railroad Company, and in 1883 and 1884, treasurer of the Oregon Southern Improvement Company. From 1882 to 1885, he was consulting engineer of the New York Construction Company, and chief engineer of the New York and Boston Inland Railroad Company.

Since 1880, he has been director in the Mexican Central Railway Company, the Connotton Valley Railway Company, the Fall River Railroad Company, the New York and Boston Inland Railroad Company, the New York Construction Company, the American Paper Bag Company, the Turner Welt-Shoe Association, the New Bedford Cordage Company, and the Plymouth Cordage Company.

In 1881, he was appointed by the Governor one of the three commissioners for Massachusetts to determine the boundary line between Massachusetts and Rhode Island, which had not been definitely settled since 1632. The surveys and deliberations of the commissioners lasted two years, and the line proposed by them was ratified by the two States, in March, 1884.

He was, in 1879, chairman of the Republican city committee of Fall River. In 1880, he moved to Boston, where he has since resided.

In April and May, 1884, he had charge of an excursion of the directors of the Mexican Central Railway Company with some of their friends, from Boston to the City of Mexico, in a special train. At the banquet given by the city government of the City of Mexico, at the Municipal Palace, in honor of the opening of the first through line to the United States, he represented the president of the railway company, who was unable to be present.

He is the author of numerous reports upon water works, and railroads, and of lectures on mechanical drawing and allied subjects. He is a member of the Somerset, St. Botolph, and Country clubs, and of the Bostonian Society of Boston, and of the American Society of Civil Engineers.

A daughter, Mary Eliot, was born, 9 December, 1879, and died, 12 December, 1879; another daughter, Clara Morgan, was born, 17 February, 1881.

Address: 289 Beacon street, Boston, Mass.

CHARLES BAILEY SHUTE. He has continued the practice of medicine, in Malden, Mass.

In the Fall of 1880, he made a sailing trip to the Azores, remaining at Fayal about a month.

He joined the Middlesex Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in May, 1884, and the Mount Vernon Lodge of Masons, in March, 1885. In December, 1884, he was elected a member of the school board of Malden, for a term of three years.

He has published several articles on the subject of co-operative life insurance, in the *Golden Cross Journal*, of Boston, and an article entitled, "A Neglected Field of Medical Supervision," in *The Boston and Medical Journal*, 22 and 29 November, 1883.

A daughter, Bertha Robinson, was born, 30 December, 1880.
Address : Malden, Mass.

* GEORGE HOMER SMITH. He died at East Medway, Mass., 23 January, 1869. See Secretary's Report No. 2.

MARSHALL SOLOMON SNOW. He has remained at St. Louis, as professor of history, and dean of the faculty, at Washington University.

He has delivered the following courses of public lectures under the auspices of the University :

European Rambles.....	1880.	5	Lectures.
Great Prose Writers of France	1880.	5	"
French Poets and Poetry.....	1880.	3	"
History of the United States Constitution.	1881.	10	"
The Constitution of the United States, and the Plan of the English Govern- ment... ..	1881.	8	"
London.. ..	1882.	2	"
Paris and Versailles.....	1883.	2	"
The Rhine and the Alps.....	1883.	4	"
Three French Dramatists.....	1884.	6	"
Historical Studies in London.....	1884.	5	"
Historical Studies in Eastern Europe....	1885.	3	"

He has lectured also in various towns of Missouri and Illinois. In August, 1884, he delivered in Boston, in the Old South course

for young people, a lecture on "Simon Bradstreet, or the Struggle for the Charter."

He has published the following articles :

The Tomb of Charlemagne ; *The Western*, Vol. VI., No. 4. Glimpses of Voltaire ; *The Western*, Vol. VI., No. 2. Three French Writers of the XVI. Century ; *Southern Quarterly Review*, 1879. Missouri ; *The Encyclopedia Britannica*, Vol., XVI., 1885. Lafayette, the Friend of Washington ; Anniversary Address, 22 February, 1884.

Washington University Undergraduate Work. A report to the Chancellor and Directors of Washington University, 1885.

He is vice-president of the University Club of St. Louis, member of the Historical Society, the Academy of Sciences and the Humane Society, and secretary of the Social Science Association, all of St. Louis. He is a member also of the American Historical Society, and of the St. Louis branch of the Indian Rights Association.

He sailed for Europe, 28 June, 1879, and returned, 7 October, 1879.

Address : Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.

CHARLES EDWARD SOUTHER. He has continued the practice of the law in New York City. Two members of his firm have died since the last Report, and the place of business was changed in 1884, to the Equitable Building. The name of his firm is now Wheeler and Souther.

Three children, Marion Page, Eleanor Moore, and Tristram Burges, were born respectively, 16 March, 1879, 3 July, 1880, and 11 November, 1881.

Since 1882, he has resided at South Orange (Montrose), New Jersey.

He is a member of the Union League Club, the Down Town Association, and the New England Society of New York City, and of the New England Society, and the Tennis Club of Orange, N. J.

Address : 120 Broadway, New York City.

GEORGE ALBERT STEARNS. In 1870, he accepted an engagement with the Argentine Republic to establish a normal school. He established the first one in the country, at Parana, and the second, at Tucuman. He left the Argentine Republic in

November, 1876, went to New York City and studied law in the Columbia Law School. He received the degree of LL. B., and was admitted to the bar at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., in 1878. For the past two or three years he has been practising law in New York City, at first as member of the firm of Stearns and Ames, and at present alone.

He was married in 1868, to Julia Adelaide Hope, daughter of James and Mary Hope. A son, Louis Hope, was born, 19 March, 1869, and died, July 7, 1872. A son, Albert Orrin, was born, 31 December, 1870. His wife died, 20 March, 1871.

He was married at Boston, 8 August, 1874, to Nellie Merrill Blood, daughter of Benjamin Franklin and Elizabeth W. Blood. A son, Charles Louis, was born, 17 August, 1883, and died, 3 July 1884.

Address : 63 Fulton street, New York City.

* GEORGE WOODBURY SWETT. He died at Bonn, Germany, 27 July, 1869. See Secretary's Report, No. 3.

THOMAS EDMUND SYMMES. He sends, in reply to the circular of the Secretary, the following account of his life :

"Yours of the 21st inst., received to-day. I am very glad to hear from you again. Have been tempted several times to write you and inquire what had become of the Class of '65. For three successive years after the last Report of the Class, I continued the cultivation of land, acquiring lots of experience, but meeting with little pecuniary profit. The succeeding winter after the Report, I taught school at Sheffield ; the next winter at Dunstable ; the third winter at Billerica ;—three towns in Massachusetts. On May 30th, 1880, I was commissioned census enumerator for the town of Westford, completing my duties about the middle of the following July. In the spring of 1881, I purchased fifteen acres of land near Graniteville, a village in the town of Westford. I erected a house of two stories on a spot having a fine view of the two villages and the surrounding country.

"On August 31st, 1881, I was married at Dunstable, Mass., to Nancy Almira Hale, of Dunstable, daughter of Thomas Jackson and Nancy Almira Hale. I have one child, a daughter, born March 24th, 1883, and named Harriet Elizabeth Symmes. Since

my marriage I have spent my time mostly in the cultivation of my land, and the erection of buildings. I have done some surveying of land. Last fall I taught the grammar school in Graniteville, serving as substitute for a teacher during her convalescence from sickness. April 1st, 1885, I was again commissioned census enumerator for the town of Westford.

"I have not written much for papers or magazines. I wrote an article for *The Congregationalist* a couple of years ago, but, on account of its great length, it was refused publication. Since then I have written several lengthy letters to Rev. Henry M. Dexter, D.D., senior editor of *The Congregationalist*, for the purpose of converting him from some minor theological errors, but without avail. Some of them I directed him to hand to Joseph Cook, who returned them to me, pleading a merciless press of business, as an excuse for not giving them a more extended notice. You will be obliged to put a cross against the other points of inquiry as not applicable to me. I know nothing about the classmates concerning whom you desire information.

"I await the issue of the sixth Report of our Class with considerable interest. * * "

"* * The title I gave the book to which you refer, was 'Bible Theology, or Mystery Solved.' I did not publish it because I did not get enough subscribers to justify my doing so."

Address : Graniteville, Mass.

JOHN KERR TIFFANY. Not heard from. As last reported, he was engaged in practising law in St. Louis.

Address : Corner of Fifth and Oliver streets, St. Louis, Mo.

* MELVILLE COX TOWLE. He died at Haverhill, Mass., 20 December, 1875. See Secretary's Report, No. 5.

LAWRENCE TUCKER. For the past three years he has resided in Southwestern Kansas, where he has been engaged in stock raising.

He has changed his name by dropping the first name, William.

Address : Middle Branch, Hodgeman County, Kansas.

CHARLES HARRISON TWEED. He remained a member of the firm of Evarts, Southmayd and Choate, until January, 1883, when he withdrew to become general counsel in New York, of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company, and other companies. These offices he still holds.

He is a member of the University Club of New York. He visited Europe in the Fall of 1881.

He was married at Windsor, Vt., 27 October, 1881, to Helen Minerva Evarts, daughter of William Maxwell and Helen Warner Evarts, of New York city. A daughter, Helen, was born, 25 October, 1883.

Address : Mills Building, New York City.

* FREDERICK WARE. He died at Bad Soden, Prussia, 24 July, 1869. See Secretary's Report, No. 3.

WILLIAM HARRINGTON WARREN. He is still at Springfield, Ohio, as pastor of the First Congregational Church, where he has had "a delightful and most encouraging pastorate for the last ten years."

In April, 1884, he was unanimously elected by the members of the board of education, to fill a vacancy in their number. In April, 1885, at the local election he was re-elected for two years without opposition.

He has occasionally published articles in the religious newspapers of his denomination.

A daughter, Henrietta Fisher, was born, 5 June, 1878, and another daughter, Caroline True, 6 June, 1884.

Address : Springfield, Ohio.

* HENRY CLEVELAND WELLMAN. He died in Brookline, Mass., 18 July, 1866. See Secretary's Report, No. 2.

ENOS WILDER. He formed with Greenough of our Class, the firm of Wilder and Greenough, 1 June, 1878. This firm was dissolved, 1 June, 1884. He is still engaged in the South American trade "at the old stand." He resides in Madison, N. J. He

is a member of the University Club of New York, and the New Jersey Historical Society. He is president of the Franklin Bank Note Company.

He went to Europe, 20 June, 1881, and returned, 30 September, 1881.

A son, George, was born, 18 November, 1879, and another son, Enos, 10 January, 1885.

Address : 81 Beaver street, New York City.

EDWARD TUFTS WILLIAMS. He has continued the practice of medicine in Roxbury, Mass., and his connection with the Roxbury Dispensary and Sea Shore Home. In 1884, he planned and built a house for the latter, and helped to start a diet kitchen in Roxbury. He is a physician to the city poor of Roxbury.

He has invented a uterine dilator, and a tube for use after the operation of tracheotomy. He has contributed many articles to the *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, among which are the following :

Moses as a Sanitarian, 5 January, 1882.

The Preparation of Liebig's Food, 13 November, 1884.

He has printed also "a few limping verses."

He is a councillor of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and for several years prior to 1882, was chairman of the board of censors for the Norfolk Medical District.

Some years ago he joined the First Religious Society (Unitarian) of Roxbury, and also the Masons.

He writes : "My health is better than it used to be, and my business steadily improving. I continue to growl occasionally for pleasure, and from force of habit, but on the whole the world, *for a world*, is treating me very well."

Address : 2298 Washington street, Roxbury, Boston, Mass.

GORHAM DEANE WILLIAMS. He has remained at Greenfield, Mass., engaged in practice of law. He has also been interested to some extent in manufacturing.

In the spring of 1880, he published a compilation of "Penal

Statutes of Massachusetts." An article of his entitled "Liquor Legislation," was published in the *Popular Science Monthly*, for April, 1885.

Address: Greenfield, Mass.

HENRY BIGELOW WILLIAMS. Since the last Report, he has resided in Boston, and been engaged in improving real estate. In 1877, he built an addition to the Brunswick Hotel. In 1885, he completed "The Kensington," a large apartment house on Boylston street, in Boston.

Address: 31 Milk street, Boston, Mass.

TEMPORARY MEMBERS.

EDWARD LINZEE AMORY. He remained on light-house duty until 1 July, 1879. He was then off on sick leave until 1 November, 1879. He was attached to the flagship Tennessee, of the North Atlantic squadron, from December 1879, until December, 1882. Since the last date he has been on leave.

He is a member of the Somerset Club of Boston, and the University Club of New York.

Address : 50 Beacon street, Boston, Mass.

JOHN VAUGHAN APTHORP. He gave up the real estate business in Boston in 1877, and went to Europe and South America. He returned in May, 1878, and in October, 1878, returned to Buenos Ayres, and engaged in the manufacture of a bone fertilizer, as junior partner in the firm of Hersey, Dodge and Company. He returned to Boston in 1880, and was without occupation during 1880 and 1881. In February, 1882, he resumed the real estate and mortgage business.

He was married at Boston, 21 September, 1882, to Mrs. Mary Sargent Thomas, daughter of Howard and Charlotte Cunningham Sargent, of Boston. A daughter, Helen Sargent, was born, 8 August, 1883 ; a son, Robert East, 13 February, 1885.

Address : 40 Water street, Boston, Mass.

GEORGE CONWAY BENT. After resigning his position of superintendent of the Pennsylvania Steel Works, of Harrisburg, Pa., 1 January, 1875, he entered into the business of manufacturing railway supplies. He continued in this business from April, 1875, to September, 1876. After being out of business for about two years, he accepted an offer made by the Pennsylvania Steel Company, to become superintendent of their railroads and traffic. He held this office until October, 1884, when he became chief clerk in the office of the superintendent of the middle di-

vision of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. This last position he still holds.

He joined the Harrisburg Club in March, 1885.

Address : 7 South Front street, Harrisburg, Pa.

CHARLES HOLDER BORDEN BOWEN. Not heard from since the Class graduated. I am informed that he still resides in Providence, R. I., and is engaged in the manufacture of cloths in the Manville mills.

Address: Providence, R. I.

* CHARLES MALCOLM BOYD. He died at Ravenna, Ohio, 30 June, 1864. See Secretary's Report, No. 2.

JOHN WILKINS CARTER. He continues a member of the firm of Carter, Densmore and Company, engaged in the manufacture of writing inks, inkstands, mucilage, etc., in Boston. He resides at Newton.

He was elected alderman of the city of Newton in December, 1883, and served for a year. He served as chairman of a joint special committee on drainage and sewerage, and visited Europe in 1884, in order to examine the different systems of sewerage in operation there. He also visited Europe in 1878, 1880, 1881, and 1882.

He has published the following in addition to several newspaper articles :

Report on the Sewerage and Drainage of Newton, 31 December, 1884.

Lecture on the Sewerage and Drainage of Newton, 23 March, 1885.

He is a member of the Boston Society of the New Jerusalem Church, the West Newton Athenæum, the West Newton Book Club, the Massachusetts Bicycle Club, the Newton Civil Service Reform Association, the Boston Civil Service Reform Association, and the Massachusetts Reform Club.

A daughter, Margaret, was born, 6 December, 1882.

Address : 172 Columbus Avenue, Boston, Mass.

WILLIAM EDWIN CHAMBERLAIN. Not heard from, and I have received no information concerning him. His last address was San Francisco, Cal., where he was engaged in teaching in a business college.

EDMUND SANFORD CLARK. He continues in the dry goods commission business in Boston, as a member of the firm of Danforth, Clark and Company.

He visited Europe in 1881, and England in 1884.

Address : 16 Kingston street, Boston, Mass.

JOHN HENRY COPPENHAGEN. He remained in Boston engaged in the practice of law until April, 1881. He then removed to New York City, where he has since resided.

Since the last Report he has made a trip around the world, visiting the Sandwich Islands, Japan, China, India, Phillippine Islands, Java, Sumatra, Burmah, Siam, Ceylon, Arabia, Egypt, Syria, Palestine, Turkey, Greece, and every capital in Europe. He has visited Europe five times, and has traveled extensively in the United States, from Maine to California, in Cuba, Mexico and the Central America States.

He was married in New York City, 28 April, 1881, to Lou Belle Embry, daughter of James Howard and Eliza Stockwell (Pearce) Embry, of Washington, D. C. A child was born, 13 August, 1882, and died the same day.

Address : 675 Madison Avenue, New York City.

HERBERT BALDWIN CUSHING. In 1878, he withdrew from partnership in the Chauncy Hall school, and has not since been in business.

In 1880, he joined the Boston Whist Club, and in 1882, the Longwood Cricket Club. In 1882, he visited Europe with his family.

Address : 170 Newbury street, Boston, Mass.

EDWARD WALDO EMERSON. Not heard from. I learn from a report of the Secretary of the Class of 1866, that he still resides in Concord, Mass., and continues the practice of medi-

cine. For several years previous to 1880, he was superintendent, of the Concord schools.

A son, Charles Lowell, was born, 3 July, 1876, and died, 8 June, 1880 ; a son, John, was born, 8 June, 1878, and died, 14 April, 1879, and a daughter, Ellen Tucker, was born, 28 April, 1880.

Address : Concord, Mass.

GEORGE AARON EMERSON. He remained in Indianapolis, Ind., as book-keeper for the firm of Bennett, Moore and Company, until the spring of 1884. He then removed to Rosalia, Butler County, Kansas, and engaged in stock raising on a ranch of his own.

A daughter, Bertha Carleton, was born, 22 September, 1877.

Address : Rosalia, Butler County, Kansas.

CLEAVELAND FOOTE. He still continues his business as dealer in railroad supplies in New York City.

Address : 40 Broadway, New York City.

* HENRY GARDNER GARDNER. He died, in the spring of 1873, near Pueblo, Colorado. See Secretary's Report, No. 4.

CHARLES ASHLEY GARTER. In 1878 he was engaged in the practice of law at Red Bluff, Tehama County, Cal. Since then he has not been heard from.

*THOMAS FARRIE GODDARD. He died at Boston, Mass., 12 February, 1872. See Secretary's Report, No. 4.

WILLIAM GODDARD. Not heard from. I am informed that since 1867 he has not engaged in business, and that he resides at 29 Marlborough street, Boston, Mass.

FRANCIS GLEAN GORHAM. He removed to New York City in 1879. For several years he has been connected there in business with the Albany and Rensselaer Iron and Steel Com-

pany. He is a member of the Union League Club of New York and a Freemason.

Address : 11 Pine street, New York City.

RICHARD CRANCH GREENLEAF. For the past seven years he has continued to reside in Lenox, Mass., engaged in the practice of medicine and in farming.

He is chairman of the Lenox board of health, trustee and clerk of Lenox Academy, trustee of the Public Library, and treasurer of the Lenox Club.

A son, John Cameron, was born, 2 June, 1878.

Address : Lenox, Mass.

*WILLIAM CHANNING HENCK. He died at Beaufort, S. C., 2 April, 1865. See Secretary's Report, No. 4.

WILLIAM CAREY HOWARD. He still remains in South Easton, Mass., and is engaged in farming and the lumber business.

He held the offices of selectman, assessor and overseer of the poor, until March, 1882.

A daughter, Annie Louise, was born, 9 October, 1878.

Address : South Easton, Mass.

NATHANIEL MARCH JEWETT. He continues treasurer and manager of the Glendon Company, lumber dealers in Boston, and a member of the firm of E. D. Jewett and Company, lumber manufacturers in St. John, N. B.

He is also treasurer of the American Ostrich Company of California.

A daughter, Alice Natalie, was born, 5 April, 1880. A daughter and son, Caroline Dunn and Nathaniel Dunn, were born, 4 September, 1882. The last named died, 3 December, 1882.

Address : 45 Kilby street, Boston, Mass.

*JAMES WILLIAM McDONALD. He died in North Andover, Mass., 28 December, 1862. See Secretary's Report, No. 2,

CHARLES BROWN MARSH. He has been clerk of the State Almshouse at Tewksbury, Mass., since November, 1869.

He is a member of the Boston Bicycle Club and a Freemason.

He was married at Tewksbury, 15 June, 1881, to Sarah Francis Doty, daughter of William Pierce and Salomi Gardner (Allen) Doty, of New Bedford, Mass.

Address : State Almshouse, Tewksbury, Mass.

*WILLIAM GREENE MAYHEW. He died at Baltimore, Md., in 1863. See Secretary's Report, No. 2.

FERDINAND GORDON MORRILL. He remains in Boston engaged in the practice of medicine.

He is a member of the Boston Society for Medical Improvement, and of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. He has resigned his position as physician to out patients, at the Massachusetts General Hospital, but continues visiting physician at the Children's Hospital.

He has printed the following :

Two Cases of Uraemic Convulsions — *The Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, 9 May, 1878.

A Case of Malignant Disease of the Uterus.—*Ibid.*, 15 April, 1880.

A Case of Severe Laryngeal Spasm in an Infant.—*Ibid.*, 24 February, 1881.

Address : 161 Boylston street, Boston, Mass.

LEWIS CHAMPLIN MURDOCK. He has continued to reside in New York City and has not been engaged in business. He is a member of the University Club of New York.

He was married in Southampton, N. Y., 29 December, 1880, to Mary Margaret Shiland, daughter of Andrew and Mary Shiland of Southampton. A son, Uriel Atwood, was born, 20 October, 1881.

Address : 313 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

LYMAN NICHOLS. Since the last Report he has resided in Boston. He has not been engaged in business. He is director in the Boston National Bank.

Address : 31 Bedford street, Boston, Mass.

*SUMNER PAINE. He was killed at Gettysburg, 3 July, 1863. See Secretary's Report, No. 2.

LORENZO FRANCESCO PAPANTI. He remained in the office of Gen. Francis W. Palfrey, register in bankruptcy in Boston, from June, 1875, until 18 September, 1882. Since then he has been book-keeper for the firm of Barlow and Company, wholesale dealers in metal and paper stock.

He was made a Master Mason, 4 October, 1880, and became a member of the St. John's Lodge in Boston. He is still a notary public for Suffolk County.

Address : 237 South street, Boston, Mass.

WILLIAM PETERS. After leaving college he studied law in the office of Francis Kernan, at Utica, N. Y., for nearly two years. He went to New York City in August or September, 1865, and divided his time between the offices of Miller, Stoutenburgh and Peckham, and Pinckney and Campbell. He was admitted to the bar in April, 1866, and served as clerk for Judge William F. Allen for about a year. He then was for three years managing attorney in the office of Kaufmann, Frank and Wilcoxson. Afterwards he opened an office on his own account at 39 Nassau street, and practised law for about two years. Then he went to Missouri, and settled at Marshfield, in Webster County. After remaining there for about a year, he went to Northern Texas in 1872. He spent about a year at Sherman, Dennison, and other places in Texas, and, returning to Webster County, he was admitted to the bar in 1873 and practised law there for about a year. Afterwards he returned to Ogdensburgh, N. Y., and began to practise law there in 1877. He has remained in Ogdensburgh since 1877.

He has twice been elected recorder of the city of Ogdensburgh for the terms 1879-80 and 1880-81. In 1884, he was elected and served one term as supervisor of St. Lawrence County.

Address : Gilbert Block, or P. O. Drawer 122, Ogdensburgh, N. Y.

GEORGE NEWTON PROCTOR. He has continued to reside at Fitchburg, Mass., engaged in the coal business, as member of the firm of Garfield and Proctor.

In October, 1879, he was one of the incorporators of the Fitchburg Worsted Company, and in 1882, of the Star Worsted Company. He is treasurer of both of these companies. He is member of the Park Club.

He has two children, George Newton, born 10 December, 1882, and James Sullivan, born 4 November, 1884.

Address : Fitchburg, Mass.

* HORACE CLAPP RODGERS. He died at South Acton, Mass., 26 July, 1872. See Secretary's Report, No. 4.

* CABOT JACKSON RUSSEL. He was killed at Fort Wagner, 18 July, 1863. See Secretary's Report, No. 2.

GEORGE BRIGGS RUSSELL. For the past seven years he has remained on the staff of Brevet Major-General C. C. Augur. He has been stationed from January, 1878, to July, 1878, at New Orleans; from July, 1878, to January 1881, at Newport Barracks, Ky.; from January, 1881, to November, 1883, at San Antonio, Texas; and from November, 1883, to the present time, at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. During this time he has been acting inspector general for the departments of "the Gulf," "the South," "Texas," and "the Missouri."

He is a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, Military Service Institution, and Army Mutual Aid Association.

His son, Augur, died, July, 1878. A daughter, Laura, was born, 26 June, 1879; a son, George, was born, July, 1881, and died, April, 1882; and a son, Christopher, was born, June, 1883.

Address : Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

GEORGE REED RUSSELL. He has continued in the foreign fruit business in Boston for the past four years, as member of the firm of Russell and Collier.

He is treasurer of the American Rifle Association.

His wife died, 14 August, 1883.

Address : Cellar 24, Merchants Row, Boston, Mass.

JOHN CODMAN SOLEY. He remained at the Naval Academy as gunnery and tactical instructor till June, 1880. He made a cruise on the coast as executive officer of the *Mayflower*, in the summer of 1878, with cadet engineers. In June, 1880, he was ordered as executive of the frigate *Constellation* for a cruise on the coast with cadet midshipmen. He was ordered as executive of the sloop *Saratoga*; in the fall of 1880, and cruised on the coast till the fall of 1881. He took part in the Yorktown celebration, in command of the artillery battalion of the naval brigade. He refitted at Boston in the winter of 1881-82, and sailed for Europe in the spring of 1882, visiting the ports of Plymouth, Portsmouth, and Cowes, in England, Brest, in France, and Lisbon, Portugal. From Lisbon, he was ordered to Paris in July, as naval attaché of the legation. He returned to the United States in November, and received leave of absence. He entered business as a stock broker in Boston, which is his present address. He was placed on the retired list of the navy on account of color-blindness in February, 1885.

He is a member of the American Association for Advancement of Science, and of the Boston Stock Exchange. He is financial editor of the *Boston Journal*.

He edited the second edition of "Cooke's Ordnance and Gunnery," and has written a paper on the naval brigade in the proceedings of the Naval Institute.

Address : 13 Exchange street, Boston, Mass.

* FREDERIC WILLIAM SPARRELLE. He died at Key West, Fla., 11 July, 1875. See Secretary's Report, No. 5.

* WILLIAM BRUNSWICK STICKNEY. He died two or three years ago in Vermont, where he had been living for several years. Further than this, I have not been able to learn about him.

FREDERICK RUSSELL STURGIS. Since 1878, he has remained in New York City, engaged in the practice of medicine. He still is one of the visiting surgeons to the Charity Hospital, on Blackwell's Island. Since 1882, he has been secretary of the faculty and professor of the diseases of the skin, and genito-

urinary organs, and of venereal diseases, in the New York Post Graduate Medical School and Hospital.

He is a member of the New York County Medical Society, the New York Academy of Medicine, the New York Ophthalmic Society, the New York Dermatological Society, the New York Clinical Society, and physician to the Mutual Aid Association. He was elected a member of the University Club of New York, in January, 1879, and is now a member of its committee on admissions.

He has published the following articles :

On the Affections of the Middle Ear during the early stages of Syphilis.—*The Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, 3 June, 1880.

On the Virus of the simple Venereal Ulcer (chancroid).—*The Specialist and Intelligencer*, December, 1880.

A case of Gummous Infiltration of the Inguinal glands followed by a pustulo-crustaceous syphlide.—*The Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, 3 February, 1881.

A Question of Medical Ethics.—*The Manhattan*, July, 1883.

Address : 16 West 32d street, New York City.

FREDERICK HENRY THOMPSON. He has remained at Fitchburg, Mass., engaged in practice of Medicine. In 1878, he was chosen city physician of Fitchburg for one year. He remained surgeon of the Tenth Regiment Infantry, M. V. M., until the regiment was disbanded in 1879. In 1878, he was re-elected a member of the school committee for three years. In January, 1882, he was chosen one of the trustees of the public library at Fitchburg, which office he still holds. In April, 1882, he became medical director of the Massachusetts Mutual Aid Society in Fitchburg. In May, 1884, he was appointed a member of the examining board of surgeons for pensions, which position he still holds, being treasurer of the board.

He is councillor, censor and librarian of the Worcester North District Medical Society, and member of the Park Club.

Address : Fitchburg, Mass.

CHARLES JACKSON TRAIN. Since the last Report he has spent three years at the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., as an instructor in astronomy, navigation and sur-

veying, and three years on board the United States steamer *Powhatan*, part of time as executive officer, and part of the time as commanding officer. His cruise ended 15 November, 1884, and he was then ordered to Washington as assistant to the chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting.

He is a member of the Metropolitan Club of Washington.

A son, Charles Russell, was born in September, 1879.

Address : Navy Department, Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, Washington, D. C.

THOMAS WREN WARD. "No change." He has remained in New York City, engaged in business as member of the firm of S. G. and G. C. Ward.

Address : 52 Wall street, New York City.

JOSEPH HENRY WILLARD. Not heard from. He was stationed for several years at Albany, N. Y., in charge of the operations for removing obstructions from the Hudson River. About three years ago he was ordered for duty to the station for instruction in gunnery, at Willett's Point, N. Y. He remained there about two years. He was then ordered to St. Louis, Mo. He is a member of the University Club of New York.

Address : Army Department, Washington, D. C.

JAMES HARVEY WITHINGTON. Not heard from. At the date of the last Report, he was engaged in the paper and stationery business, at 306 California street, San Francisco, Cal., as member of the firm of Dutton and Withington.

OUR CLASS BABY.

* EDWARD EARLE ROGERS. He was born May 3, 1866.

At the age of five years he attended Kindergarten School at Worcester, but after about a year, he said it was "too childish," and at his request, he was sent to a private school, where he could do "regular school work."

In the spring of his eighth year, he entered the second grade of the public schools, and, notwithstanding two interruptions caused by serious sicknesses, he went regularly through the different grades to the seventh, which he skipped, and went on with the eighth. His year in the eighth grade was the happiest of his school life. The studies of that year interested him, his teacher understood him, and a mutual friendship sprang up between them.

In the summer of 1879, he with his parents removed to the oil country of Pennsylvania. Receiving private tuition for nearly a year, he entered Chamberlain Institute, Randolph, N. Y., September, 1880, remaining there a year.

He disliked the study of the languages, preferring to study people, birds, and animals. Returning to Worcester in 1881, he entered the high school there, but made little progress. His real studying that year was done in the field with his gun, and at the taxidermist's table in the rooms of the Natural History Society.

Quick to learn, but with no love for school life, he never tired of studying ornithology and oology. Shunning society, but impatient of quiet or solitude, his greatest delight was in rambling through forest and field with some companion, seeking new varieties of birds and eggs. Returning with his trophies he would carefully prepare them for preservation. He became a good taxidermist, and his collection of eggs is quite extensive.

The spring of 1882 found him at Rockport, Mass., scouring the fields and shores, and listening to fishermen's tales. For about six weeks he attended the Salem high school. In Septem-

ber, 1882, he went to the Gloucester high school, and was making good progress, when prostrated by a severe attack of diphtheria. His sickness, combined with rapid growth, took away his energy, and caused him to feel unequal to the task of making up his lessons, so as to rejoin his class.

In the fall of 1883 he was placed with our classmate, John W. Perkins, at Dummer Institute, Byfield, Mass. He was received into the private family of Mr. Perkins, who succeeded admirably in interesting the boy in his studies. But during the Christmas vacation he suffered from another attack of diphtheria, and it was then decided that he should give up school life, and select some occupation better suited to his health and tastes. He was skilled, for one of his years, in the use of tools, and made many creditable models of machines, etc. Naturally, he selected the machinist's trade, and while waiting in Worcester for a suitable opening, he worked for Mr. Forbush, the taxidermist.

While there, his friends held up to him the advantages of a course of practical mechanics in the industrial school, and he decided to fit himself to pass the February examination for admission to the apprentice's class. Returning to Rockport, he said, "I have resolved to buckle down to hard work, after I have had one week of solid fun, hunting."

On the last day of that week (Friday, October 31, 1884), a treacherous billow surged up from behind, sweeping him off from the rocky point where he was standing, while waiting for the waves to float in a bird which he had just shot on the wing.

As a baby, he belonged to the grave and wondering rather than to the frolicsome class. And although throughout his life he made a point of "having some fun," he always made a most serious affair of it. He never talked "baby talk," and seldom mispronounced words. Though averse to the study of language, he talked fluently and correctly. One of his teachers spoke particularly of his fine rendering of translations from the Latin. He made friends wherever he went, and among all classes. Touching evidences of this came to his parents after his departure. He had sent numerous presents of books, birds, and toys to the Holly School for Freedmen, in Virginia, and had won their affection to such an extent that they held a service to his memory. The above suffices to show how subtle, how unexpected, yet how

potent are the influences which even one so young can exert upon his fellows.

He was singularly free from youthful follies, and conscientiously avoided the use of tobacco and stimulants. The little cigar which when three years old he got at Commencement, was preserved by him to smoke with his "uncles" after arriving at manhood.

Truly can it be said of him that he was a dutiful son, a loving brother, and a generous friend.

A. B. R.

SUMMARY.

CLASS STATISTICS.

DEGREES.

DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY.—A. R. Leeds, University of New Jersey, 1878.

MASTER OF ARTS.—Pasco, Emory College, 1880.

B. E.—All who were present at our Class Dinner, 1885.

OCCUPATIONS.

THEOLOGY.—Fish, McIlwain, Warren.—3.

LAW.—Alison, Brackett, Brownell, Buzell, Clifford, Dillaway, Durant, Ellis, Fisher, Frost, G. A. Goddard, Greene, Hosmer, Hoyt, Lewis, R. C. Lincoln, Moore, Souther, Stearns, Tiffany, Tweed, G. D. Williams.—22. *Garter, Peters*.—2. Total, 24.

MEDICINE.—Boardman, Chadwick, Doe, Hooper, Putnam, Shute, E. T. Williams.—7. *E. W. Emerson, Greenleaf, Morrill, Sturgis, Thompson*.—5. Total, 12.

BUSINESS.—Curtis, Dabney, W. A. French, D. S. Greenough, J. Greenough, Hunnewell, Jackson, Mifflin, Poor, Rogers, Rotch, Wilder, H. B. Williams.—13. *Apthorp, Bent, Bowen, Carter, Clark, Foote, Gorham, Howard, Jewett, Marsh, Papanti, Proctor, G. R. Russell, Soley, Ward, Withington*.—16. Total, 29.

TEACHING.—Chase, Churchill, Gold, Hanson, Hill, A. R. Leeds,
C. J. Lincoln, Pasco, Perkins, Snow.—10. *Chamberlain*.—1.
Total, 11.

NAVY.—*Amory, Train*.—2.

ARMY.—*G. B. Russell, Willard*.—2.

LECTURING.—Cook.—1.

FARMING.—Apjones, Symmes.—2.

STOCK RAISING.—Tucker, *G. A. Emerson*.—2.

EDITORS.—Hollister.—1.

CUSTOM HOUSE.—Dodge.—1.

NOT IN BUSINESS,—Bancroft, Bradford, Mitchell, Osgood, Potts.
—5. *Copenhagen, Cushing, W. Goddard, Murdock, Nichols*.
—5. Total, 10.

EUROPE.—Since the last Report the following have visited
Europe:—Apjones, Brownell, Cook, Curtis, Dillaway, Fish,
W. A. French, G. A. Goddard, Greene, J. Greenough, Hill,
Snow, Tucker, Tweed, Wilder.—*Apthorp, Carter, Clark,*
Copenhagen, Cushing, Soley, Train.

MARRIAGES.

ALISON,	Sophia Dallas Dixon,	Farley, Pa.,	Sept. 6, 1877
APJONES,	Anna Swanson,	Wisconsin,	June 25, 1875
BOARDMAN,	Mary Bangs Bryant,	Boston,	June 5, 1873
BRACKETT,	Angeline Moore Peck,	Arlington,	June 20, 1878
BRADFORD,	Elizabeth Campbell Phelps,	Cincinnati, O.,	July 3, 1867
BROWNELL,	Eva Palmer,	Elmira, N. Y.,	May 3, 1882
CHADWICK,	Catherine Maria Lyman,	Boston,	May 11, 1871
CHASE,	Agnes Eliza Nichols,	Cambridgeport,	June 30, 1870
CHURCHILL,	Mary Donald,	Andover,	July 27, 1869
CLIFFORD,	* Frances Lathrop Wood,	New Bedford,	May 5, 1869
	Wilhelmina Helena Crapo,	New Bedford,	Mar. 15, 1876
COOK,	Georgie Hemingway,	Fairhaven, Ct.,	June 30, 1877
CURTIS,	Anna Neilson Winthrop,	New York City,	Oct. 14, 1871
DABNEY,	Harriet Heath Larkin,	Boston,	Nov. 24, 1874
DODGE,	Mary D. Boynton,	Medford,	Aug. 30, 1876
DURANT,	Caroline V. Aldrich,	Worcester,	Oct. 14, 1879
ELLIS,	Mary Thompson,	Illinois,	Aug. 12, 1874
FISH,	Helen A. Case,	Vernon, N. Y.,	June 12, 1872
FISHER,	* Fanny Ellen Carew,	Dorchester,	Dec. 6, 1870
FRENCH, W. A.,	Olivia Cook Chapman,	Canton,	Oct. 1, 1868
FROST,	Martha Hale Low,	Dover, N. H.,	Dec. 6, 1870
GOLD,	Kate Doran Eaton,	Cambridge,	Oct. 7, 1868
GREENE,	Rebecca Andrews Browne,	Boston,	Oct. 30, 1879
GREENOUGH, D.S.	Minnie Fenton Lewis,	Detroit, Mich.,	Dec. 10, 1879
GREENOUGH, J.,	Carolina Helena Storey,	New York City,	June 4, 1879
HANSON,	Helen Capron Adams,	Uxbridge,	July 14, 1869
HILL,	Annie Myra Humphrey,	Boston,	Feb. 24, 1881
HOLLISTER,	Mary Jane Evans,	Buffalo, N. Y.,	Apr. 10, 1872
* HOLMES,	Frances Augusta Whitney,	Jamaica Plains,	Feb. 8, 1872
HOOPER,	* Ethel E. Von Arsdale,		Jan. 8, 1876
HOSMER,	Carrie Tilson,	New York City,	May 22, 1871
HOYT,	Emily Fellows,	New York City,	June 14, 1876
JACKSON,	Eleanor Baker Gray,	Boston,	Feb. 16, 1871
* JOHNSON,	Elizabeth Phœbe McCready,	Boston,	Oct. 2, 1876
LEEDS, A. R.,	Margaretta Reed West,	Philadelphia,	Sept. 12, 1871
LINCOLN, C. J.,	Lucy Ellen Simonds,	Boston,	Apr. 5, 1870
LINCOLN, R. C.,	Alice North Towne,	Philadelphia,	Nov. 3, 1880
MIFFLIN,	Jane Appleton Phillips,	Salem,	Oct. 24, 1877
MOORE,			
* NEAL,	Delia Annah Henderson.	Dover, N. H.,	Aug. 11, 1868
OSGOOD,	* Eliza Sutton Little,	Peabody,	Oct. 27, 1870
	Eliza Ellen Barrett,	Peabody,	Sept. 29, 1881
PASCO,	* Maria Catherine Doggett.	Jacksonville, Fl.,	Apr. 25, 1871
PERKINS,	Esther Ann Rogers Towne,	Bradford,	Mar. 6, 1867
POOR,	Constance Brandon,	New York City,	Feb. 4, 1880

* RAND,	* Jeannette H. Wing,	Gambier, O.,	Aug. 31, 1869
ROGERS,	Anne Buffum Earle,	Worcester,	June 16, 1865
ROTCH,	Mary Rotch Elliot,	New Bedford,	Sept. 6, 1873
SHUTE,	Ellen Robinson Ewins,	Malden,	Nov. 28, 1871
SNOW,	Ellen Frances Jewell,	Exeter, N. H.,	July 9, 1867
SOUTHER,	Mary Burges,	New York City,	June 30, 1877
STEARNS,	* Julia Adelaide Hope,		1868
	Nellie Merrill Blood,	Boston,	Aug. 8, 1874
SYMMEs,	Nancy Elmira Hale,	Dunstable,	Aug. 31, 1881
TIFFANY,	* Caroline Barnard,	Worcester,	July 28, 1869
	Madge Peters,	St. Louis, Mo.,	Dec. 8, 1875
* TOWLE,	* Katie A. Bowen,	Zanesville, O.,	Feb. 13, 1871
TWEED,	Helena Minerva Evarts,	New York City,	Oct. 27, 1881
WARREN,	Mary Angeline Jackson,	Andover,	July 28, 1870
WILDER,	Emeline Augusta Wilder,	Boston,	Dec. 22, 1869
WILLIAMS, G.D.,	Ella Clarinda Taylor,	Greenfield,	Jan. 17, 1871
WILLIAMS, H.B.,	* Sarah Louisa Frothingham,	Boston,	June 2, 1869
	Susan Sturgis,	Boston,	May 3, 1876

<i>Apthorp,</i>	Mary Sargent Thomas,	Boston,	Sept. 21, 1882
<i>Bent,</i>	Ellen Rutherford Forster,		Dec. 12, 1872
<i>Carter,</i>	Helen Burrage,	Boston,	Jan. 21, 1874
<i>Clark,</i>	Mary Brainard,	Hartford, Conn.,	Apr. 15, 1869
<i>Copenhagen,</i>	Lou Belle Embry,	Washington, D.C.	Apr. 28, 1881
<i>Cushing,</i>	Henriette Josephine Viaux,	Boston,	Dec. 24, 1872
<i>Emerson, E. W.,</i>	Annie S. Keyes,	Concord,	Sept. 20, 1874
<i>Emerson, G. A.,</i>	Sarah Elizabeth Campbell,	Norwalk, Conn.,	Sept. 8, 1870
<i>Garter,</i>	Jennie Emmons Kelsey,	Oakland, Cal.,	June 4, 1868
<i>Greenleaf,</i>	Adeline Emma Stone,	New York City,	June 21, 1870
<i>Jewett,</i>	Carrie Shaw Dunn,	Ashland, Me.,	May 14, 1867
<i>Marsh,</i>	Sarah Frances Doty,	New Bedford,	June 15, 1881
<i>Morrill,</i>	Aria Niles,	Boston,	May 17, 1871
<i>Murdock,</i>	Mary Margaret Shiland,	Southampton,	Dec. 29, 1880
<i>Papanti,</i>	Cecelia Arabella Nichols,	Boston,	Nov. 27, 1867
<i>Proctor,</i>	Mary Elizabeth Newton,	Rochester, N.Y.,	Feb. 21, 1865
<i>Russell, G. B.,</i>	Jeannie E. Augur,	San Antonio, T.,	Apr. 29, 1873
<i>Russell, G. R.,</i>	* Emma A. Edmond,	Woburn,	Dec. 7, 1871
<i>Soley,</i>	Mary Jackson,	New York,	Sept. 13, 1870
* <i>Sparrelle,</i>	Marion Rutheven Terry,	Boston,	Mar. 29, 1866
* <i>Stickney,</i>	* Amy Chick,	Boston,	Sept. 20, 1867
<i>Sturgis,</i>	Martha DeWolf Hazard,	Newport, R. I.,	Apr. 6, 1870
<i>Thompson,</i>	Hattie Fiske,	Petersham,	June 1, 1870
<i>Train,</i>	Grace Tomlinson,	Batavia, N. Y.,	June 1, 1871
<i>Withington,</i>	Mary Hallam Eldridge,	Binghamton, "	Dec. 19, 1877

B I R T H S .

ALISON,	Catherine Dallas,	June	11, 1878
	Mary Elizabeth,	June	17, 1880
APJONES,	Eleanor Ludlow,	August	9, 1876
BOARDMAN,	Cornelia Bangs,	August	13, 1874
	Alice Hathaway,	September	5, 1877
	Charles,	July	6, 1879
	William,	June	9, 1881
BRACKETT,	John Gaylord,	April	12, 1879
	*Clifford Brown,	July	26, 1880
	*William Wallace,	November	12, 1882
BRADFORD,	John Henry,	April	21, 1869
CHADWICK,	Norah,	February	18, 1872
	Margaret,	September	6, 1873
	Bessie,	June	29, 1875
	*James Read,	July	18, 1877
	Elbridge Gerry,	September	11, 1881
CHASE,	Edgar Nichols,	October	11, 1874
CHURCHILL,	Donald,	May	20, 1870
	Marlborough,	August	11, 1878
DAENEY,	Susanna Rich,	October	7, 1884
DODGE,	(one child),		
DURANT,	Aldrich,	December,	31, 1881
ELLIS,	Elizabeth,	September,	25, 1875
	Catharine,	April	17, 1879
	*Charles,	April	25, 1881
FISHER,	Edgar Griffiths,	October	17, 1873
	Bertha,	November	19, 1877
	George Harold,	April	20, 1884
FRENCH, W. A.,	Elizabeth Sophia,	September	21, 1869
	Helen Olivia,	July	10, 1871
	William Chapman,	November	23, 1873
	Harold W.,	August	25, 1878
FROST,	Mary Pepperell,	September	18, 1871
	Margaret Hamilton,	November	21, 1873
	Sarah Low,	October	7, 1875
	Elizabeth Rollins,	December	29, 1881
GOLD,	Catherine Eaton,	November	7, 1870
	Mary Kendall,	May	31, 1873
	Louise Eaton,	October	21, 1875
GREENOUGH, D. S.,	David Stoddard,	October	19, 1881
	Anna,	October	7, 1884
HANSON,	Edith Abbie,	May	22, 1872
	James Chester,	March	20, 1874
	Clifford Taft,	July	20, 1877
HOLLISTER,	Evan,	April	28, 1875

HOLLISTER,	Ethel,	July	3, 1876
HOOPER,	*Hattie,	July	30, 1877
	Ethel,	September	13, 1878
HOSMER,	Lucretia,	July	16, 1872
	Alice,	August	10, 1875
HOYT,	Mary Fellows,	December	11, 1877
	Harriet Howard,	February	28, 1880
	Emily,	February	14, 1883
HUNNEWELL,	Mary Peele,	November	27, 1875
	*Sarah Hunnewell,	June	6, 1877
	Walter,	July	12, 1878
	Francis Welles,	December	28, 1880
	Willard Peele,	July	4, 1882
	Louisa,	April	16, 1884
JACKSON,	Patrick Tracy,	November	1, 1871
	Arthur Loring,	July	22, 1874
	Susan Loring,	October	20, 1880
	Frederick Gray,	August	14, 1882
*JOHNSON,	George Clifford,	June	27, 1878
	Granville,	February	24, 1881
	Ethel,	August	20, 1884
LINCOLN, C. J.,	Marion Whitney,	June	8, 1874
	Maud Winthrop,	January	7, 1876
MIFFLIN,	George Harrison,	October	25, 1878
*NEAL,	John Frederick,	September	21, 1874
	*George Herbert,	January	12, 1879
OSGOOD,	Joseph,	March	23, 1884
PASCO,	Frederick Locke,	February	2, 1872
	Samuel Nash,	August	4, 1874
	*Sidney Doggett,	September	3, 1877
PERKINS,	Frederic Winthrop,	April	25, 1876
	Alice Choate,	March	24, 1879
	Moses Bradstreet,	May	27, 1881
POOR,	Henry Varnum,	December	14, 1880
	Edith Brandon,	April	24, 1882
	Roger Merrill,	November	10, 1884
*RAND,	*Charles Arthur,	July	16, 1870
	*Frances Mary,	May	22, 1875
ROGERS,	*Edward Earle,	May	3, 1866
	Elliot Folger,	July	28, 1868
	Annie,	March	3, 1872
ROTCH,	Edith Eliot,	August	11, 1874
	William,	August	17, 1876
	Charles Morgan,	May	19, 1878
	*Mary Eliot,	December	9, 1879
	Clara Morgan,	February	17, 1881

SHUTE,	*Mabel Louise,	January	13, 1873
	*Frank Elmer,	September	23, 1874
	George Percival,	April	12, 1877
	Bertha Robinson,	December	30, 1880
SOUTHER,	Marion Page,	March	16, 1879
	Eleanor Moore,	July	3, 1880
	Tristram Burges,	November	11, 1881
STEARNS,	*Louis Hope,	March	19, 1869
	Albert Orrin,	December	31, 1870
	*Charles Louis,	August	17, 1883
SYMMES,	Harriet Elizabeth,	March	24, 1883
TIFFANY,	Caroline Barnard,	August	23, 1871
TWEED,	Helen,	October	25, 1883
WARREN,	Charles Jackson,	June	7, 1872
	*James Fisk,	June	15, 1875
	Henrietta Fisher,	June	5, 1878
	Caroline True,	June	6, 1884
	Ellen Walker,	May	16, 1872
WILDER,	Madge Vinal,	November	7, 1875
	Ena Vinal,	August	4, 1877
	George,	November	18, 1879
	Enos,	January	10, 1885
	Grace Deane,	December	6, 1871
WILLIAMS, G. D.,	Nettie Taylor,	August	18, 1873
WILLIAMS, H. B.,	Christine Louisa,	May	4, 1870

<i>Apthorp,</i>	Helen Sargent,	August	8, 1883
	Robert East,	February	13, 1885
<i>Bent,</i>	Bessie Conway,	May	21, 1874
<i>Carter,</i>	Lucy Lazell,	November	4, 1874
	Richard Burrage,	April	8, 1877
	Margaret,	December	6, 1882
<i>Clark,</i>	Charles Brainard,	March	19, 1874
<i>Coppenhagen,</i>	*(a child),	August	13, 1882
<i>Cushing,</i>	Constance Josephine.	November	7, 1875
<i>Emerson, E. W.,</i>	*William.	July	11, 1875
	*Charles Lowell,	July	3, 1876
	*John,	June	8, 1878
	Ellen Tucker,	April	28, 1880
	Ella Campbell,	October	11, 1875
<i>Emerson, G. A.,</i>	Bertha Carleton,	September	22, 1877
<i>Garter.</i>	Ashley Kelsey,	March	17, 1869
	Grace Conger,	September	25, 1874

<i>Greenleaf</i>	Marion Constance,	June	17, 1871
	Lewis Stone,	July	26, 1872
	*Richard Cranch,	January	24, 1874
	Alice Cameron,	July	15, 1875
	John Cameron,	June	2, 1878
<i>Howard,</i>	*Willie,	December	13, 1872
	Frederick,	September	12, 1874
	Grace Geer,	September	17, 1876
	Annie Louise,	October	9, 1878
	Elbridge Kimball,	June	18, 1871
<i>Jewett,</i>	*George Marsh,	August	23, 1873
	Alice Natalie,	April	5, 1880
	Caroline Dunn, }		
	*Nathaniel Dunn, }	September	4, 1882
	Samuel,	March	12, 1873
<i>Morrill,</i>	Gordon Niles,	February	24, 1878
	Uriel Atwood,	October	20, 1881
	George Newton,	December	10, 1882
	James Sullivan,	November	4, 1884
	Andrew Le Baron,	April	13, 1875
<i>Russell, G. B.,</i>	*Augur,	January	14, 1878
	Laura,	June	26, 1879
	*George,	July	1881
	Christopher Augur,	June	1883
	*Mary F.,	June	3, 1873
<i>Russell, G. R.,</i>	Winnie W.,	July	29, 1875
	George Edmund,	December	25, 1877
	Catherine Codman,	September	18, 1871
	Ethel,	December	1875
	*Gifford Mills,	March	8, 1867
<i>*Sparrelle,</i>	Bessie Carina,	June	15, 1870
	Ada Howes,	May	7, 1871
	Hattie Howes,	November	12, 1873
	Frederick Henry,	April	13, 1875
	Susan,	April	4, 1872
<i>Train,</i>	Grace Tomlinson,	May	21, 1874
	Charles Russell,	September	1879

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Total, - - - - 170

DEATHS.

WELLMAN,	Brookline, Mass.,	July	18, 1866
SMITH,	East Medway, Mass.,	January	23, 1867
LEEDS, N. C.,	Cambridgeport, Mass.,	December	4, 1867
ORDWAY,	Florence, Italy,	March	17, 1869
WARE,	Bad Soden, Prussia,	July	24, 1869
SWETT,	Bonn, Germany,	July	27, 1869
PEIRCE,	Ishpeming, Mich.,	April	22, 1870
TOWLE,	Haverhill, Mass.,	December	20, 1875
BLIGHT,	London, Eng.,	March	15, 1877
FRENCH, I. V.,	New York City,	February	22, 1879
DORR,	South Boston, Mass.,	June,	17, 1880
ANDERSON,	Leipsic, Germany,	July	15, 1880
NEWELL,	Cambridge, Mass.,	February	23, 1883
RAND,	Gay Head, Mass.,	January	18, 1884
GREENOUGH, A.,	Rangoon, India.	June	6, 1884
NEAL,	Kittery, Me.,	July	7, 1884
HOLMES,	Profile House, N. H.,	September	13, 1884
JOHNSON,	Old Orchard Beach, Me.,	August	27, 1885

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<i>McDonald,</i>	North Andover, Mass.,	December	28, 1862
<i>Mayhew.</i>	Baltimore, Md.,		1863
<i>Paine,</i>	Gettysburg, Pa.,	July	3, 1863
<i>Russel,</i>	Fort Fisher, N. C.,	July	18, 1863
<i>Boyd,</i>	Ravenna, O.,	June	30, 1864
<i>Henck,</i>	Beaufort, S. C.,	April	2, 1865
<i>Goddard, T. F.,</i>	Boston, Mass.,	February	12, 1872
<i>Rodgers,</i>	South Acton, Mass.,	July	26, 1872
<i>Gardner,</i>	Colorado,		1873
<i>Sparrelle,</i>	Key West, Fla.,	July	11, 1875
<i>Stickney,</i>	Vermont,		1883

11

 Total. - - - - - 29

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Our Class while in college numbered 129. Of these, 75 were graduated in 1865, and 9 afterwards received their degree of A. B. as of that year, making 84 whose names appear in the quinquennial catalogue as alumni of 1865. Of this number, 9 have died since the last Report and 18 since graduation, leaving 66 graduated members now living. Of the 45 temporary members, 34 survive. Our Class now numbers 100. Of these 71 are married, 25 unmarried and 4 are widowers. Of 66 graduated members 49 are married, and of 34 non-graduated members, 22. Nine members have lost their wives by death ; of these 5 have married again ; 170 children have been born, of whom 144 are now living.

CLASS MEETINGS.

The following meetings of the class have been held during the last seven years.

26 June, 1878, Commencement day.

25 June, 1879, Commencement day at Holworthy, 18. Resolutions were passed in regard to the death of I. V. French. A copy of these will be found in the notice of his life.

29 June, 1880, the Class met for its ninth class dinner in the evening at the Union Club, Boston. The following members were present : Boardman, Brackett, Brownell, Chadwick, Dabney, Doe, Fisher, W. A. French, Frost, G. A. Goddard, J. Greenough, Hoyt, Jackson, Johnson, C. J. Lincoln, R. C. Lincoln, Putnam, Shute, Snow, G. D. Williams, H. B. Williams, *Clark* and *Sturgis*.—23. Dr. Chadwick presided. There were no toasts or speeches.

30 June, 1880, Commencement day at Hollis, 3. Present: Boardman, Brackett, Brownell, Chadwick, Durant, Fisher, W. A. French, Frost, Hoyt, Jackson, C. J. Lincoln, R. C. Lincoln, Putnam, Shute, Snow, E. T. Williams and G. D. Williams.—17.

29 June, 1881, Commencement day at Holworthy, 4. Present: Bancroft, Chadwick, Dabney, Durant, Fish, W. A. French, G. A. Goddard, Hanson, Hill, Jackson, C. J. Lincoln, R. C. Lincoln, Neal, Putnam, Shute and Snow.—16. The death of our class-mate, Dorr, was announced, and resolutions passed upon motion of W. A. French.

28 June, 1882, Commencement day at Holworthy, 10. Present: Brackett, Brownell, Chadwick, Churchill, W. A. French, Frost, D. Greenough, Jackson, Neal, Rogers, Shute, Snow, Warren, E. T. Williams, H. B. Williams and the Class Baby.—16.

27 June, 1883, Commencement day at Holworthy, 10. Present: Bancroft, Brackett, Brownell, Chadwick, Clifford, Cook, Curtis, Dabney, G. A. Goddard, D. S. Greenough, Johnson, R. C. Lincoln, Putnam, Shute, Snow, E. T. Williams, G. D. Williams, H. B. Williams and *Marsh*.—19.

25 June, 1884, Commencement day at Holworthy, 10. Present: Brackett, Brownell, Chadwick, Curtis, Fish, W. A. French, Frost, G. A. Goddard, D. S. Greenough, C. J. Lincoln, G. D. Williams, H. B. Williams and *G. B. Russell*.—13. Announcement was made of the deaths of our class-mates, Anderson, Newell and Rand, and appropriate remarks in tribute to their memory were made by several members of the Class.

23 June, 1885, The Class celebrated the twentieth anniversary of its graduation by dining together at the Country Club in Brookline. The following members were present: Bancroft, Boardman, Brackett, Brownell, Buzell, Chadwick, Chase, Churchill, Clifford, Curtis, Dabney, Dillaway, Durant, Fish, W. A. French, Frost, G. A. Goddard, D. S. Greenough, J. Greenough, Hollister, Hoyt, Hunnewell, Jackson, Johnson, A. R. Leeds, C. J. Lincoln, Putnam, Rogers, Rotch, Shute, Snow, Stearns, Tweed, Wilder, E. T. Williams, G. D. Williams, H. B. Williams, *Apthorp, Carter, Clark, Cushing, Gorham, Jewett, Murdock, Papanti, Proctor,*

Soley and Thompson.—48. Brackett presided and made the only speech of the evening. Select passages from an expurgated edition of the Mock Parts were read by Hollister. There were songs by H. B. Williams, Hollister, Rotch and Rogers, and a recitation by Churchill.

24 June, 1885, Commencement day at Holworthy, 10. Present: Brownell, Chase, Churchill, Clifford, Curtis, Dillaway, Fish, Frost, G. A. Goddard, J. Greenough, Hollister, Hoyt, A. R. Leeds, C. J. Lincoln, R. C. Lincoln, Mifflin, Putnam, Rogers, Rotch, Shute, Snow, Tweed, Wilder, E. T. Williams, G. D. Williams, H. B. Williams and *Murdock*.—27.

At the meeting held on Commencement Day, 1885, the following minute was ordered to be spread upon the records of the Class:

The members of the Class of 1865 desire to express to their class-mate, James Swift Rogers, and his family, their most hearty sympathy in view of the sudden and untimely death of the Class boy, Edward Earle Rogers. His growth and progress had been watched and reported, year by year, with increasing satisfaction. His death will ever be regarded as a personal loss to every member of the Class, and his name and memory will ever be most tenderly cherished.

With deep regret, the death, since the last Commencement day, of the following members of the Class is also noted:

Alfred Greenough.
Jabez Silas Holmes,
George William Neal.

CLASS SUBSCRIPTION FUND.

At the date of the fourth Report, the sum of \$1,990 had been paid in by our Class, leaving \$6,410 to be collected at some future time. Geo. A. Goddard, esq., who is a member of the executive committee of the "Committee of Forty" appointed to collect the general fund, reports that since then no call has been made upon subscribers for the balance of their subscriptions, and that the Fund stands in the same condition as when last reported.

CLASS FUND.

Since the last report the names of *Apthorp, Carter, Jewett* and *Proctor* have been added to the list of subscribers to the Fund, and subscriptions amounting to \$99 have been paid. There remain unpaid \$145, in addition to \$210, the payment of which has been prevented by death.

The principal items of expenditure since 1878 have been as follows: \$109.70 for printing the last Report in 1879; \$180 for the Class Dinner in 1880, of which \$60 were provided by special subscription; \$574.20 for the Class Dinner in 1885, of which \$121 were paid by special subscription. The expense of our entertainment of Commencement day each year has been about \$50.

The following is a brief statement of the condition of the Class Fund since the last Report:

T. FRANK. BROWNELL, Treasurer,

In account with the CLASS OF 1865.

1 June, 1878.	Dr. Balance on hand as per last Report,	\$1,682.22	
24 June, 1879.	Cr. Expenditure of the year,	\$159.60	
	Dr. Interest received, . . .	64.87	94.73
			<u>\$1,587.49</u>
28 June, 1880.	Dr. Interest received, . . .	\$69.56	
	Cr. Expenditure of the year, .	58.61	10.95
			<u>\$1,598.44</u>
27 June, 1881.	Cr. Expenditure of the year,	\$239.11	
	Dr. Interest received, \$58.84		
	Special Dinner sub. 60.00	118.84	120.27
			<u>\$1,478.17</u>
26 June, 1882.	Dr. Interest received, . . .	\$58.70	
	Cr. Expenditure of the year, .	48.07	10.63
			<u>\$1,488.80</u>
25 June, 1883.	Dr. Interest received, . . .	\$63.39	
	Cr. Expenditure of the year, .	58.34	5.05
			<u>\$1,493.85</u>
24 June, 1884.	Dr. Interest received, . . .	\$71.82	
	Cr. Expenditure of the year,	15.88	55.94
			<u>\$1,549.79</u>
22 June, 1885.	Dr. Subscriptions, .	\$99.00	
	Interest, . . .	68.26	167.26
	Cr. Expenditure of the year, .	\$72.59	94.67
			<u>\$1,644.46</u>
12 Aug., 1885.	Cr. Class Dinner, . . .	\$517.10	
	Bills of Fare . . .	57.10	
	Commencement day, 1885, .	52.75	
		\$626.95	
	Dr. Special Dinner subscript'n	121.00	505.95
			<u>\$1,138.51</u>
	Present amount of the Fund, . . .		\$1,138.51

This amount is on deposit, as follows:

In New Bedford Five Cent Savings Bank,	\$ 427.35
In New Bedford Institution for Savings,	665.14
Cash on hand,	46.02
	<hr/>
	\$1,138.51

Respectfully submitted,

T. FRANK. BROWNELL,

Class Secretary.

APPENDIX.

OUR EXAMINATION PAPERS FOR ENTRANCE.

TRANSLATE INTO LATIN.

1. The ¹next day he ²calls the leaders of the ³forces together and ⁴tells them that no city is more ⁵hostile to the Greeks than the ⁶royal [city] of the old kings.

1 (*Posterus*). 2 Call together=*convocare*. 3 *Copiae*. 4 *Docere*. 5 *Infestus*. 6 *Regius*.

2. If we ¹grant that the gods ²exist and that the ³universe is ⁴ruled by their mind, I do not see ⁵why I ⁶should say there is no ⁷divination.

1 *Concedo*. 2 *Esse*. 3 *Mundus*. 4 *Regere*. 5 *Cur*. 6 I say there is no....*nego esse*.
7 *Divinatio*.

3. There is ¹not one of you who has not ²often ³heard ⁴how ⁵Syracuse was taken by Marcellus.

1 Not one=*nemo*. 2 *Saepe*. 3 *Audire*. 4 *Quemalmodum*. 5 *Syracusae*.

4. Damaratus, the father of our king Tarquin, ¹fled from ²Corinth, ³because he could not ⁴bear the ⁵tyrant Cypselus, to Tarquinii, and ⁶there ⁷established his ⁸fortunes.

1 *Fugere*. 2 *Corinthus*. 3 *Quod*. 4 *Ferre*. 5 *Tyrannus*. 6 *Ibi*. 7 *Constituere*. 8 *Fortuna*.

JULY, 1861.

LATIN GRAMMAR.

1. Decline *carcer, deus, arcus, dies* ; giving the gender of each with the rule for it, and marking the quantities of penultimate and final syllables in all the cases.
2. Give the gender of *via, gladius, tiberis* ; with the rule for each. Give ablative singular of *sedile, turris* ; genitive plural of *vir, pater, hostis, equa*.
3. Decline *alter, alacer, iste*. Compare *gracilis, inferus, ingens, malus* ; compare *prope*, and the adverbs formed from *acer, altus*.
4. Give principal parts of *pono, sedeo, domo, vincio*. Give future active participle and future passive participle of *pono* ; and pluperfect active second person plural of *sedeo* ; marking the quantities of all the syllables of both verbs. Inflect the present indicative of *eo*, of *nolo*.
5. Name some classes of verbs followed by the *genitive*, by the *dative*, by the *ablative*, by *two accusatives*. Give some of the rules for the subjunctive after *relative pronouns*, for its use after *particles*. How is *not* expressed with the *imperative*? How is *wish* expressed?

JULY, 1861.

GREEK COMPOSITION.

(*To be translated into Greek, WITH THE ACCENTS.*)

1. Any one might justly¹ praise² him not only for³ these things, but for what he did about⁴ the same time.⁵

2. If you do⁶ what I just⁷ now told⁸ you, you will have all things which any one could wish.⁹

3. O that¹⁰ these things had happened¹¹ as we wished!⁹ But since¹² we were unfortunate,¹³ let us do what the wisest of us shall command.¹⁴

4. If these men had not perished,¹⁵ the city would have been saved¹⁶ and we should now be free.¹⁷

1. δικαίως.

2. ἐπαινέω.

3. ἐπί.

4. περί.

5. χρόνος.

6. ποιέω.

7. ἄρτι.

8. φράζω.

9. βούλομαι.

10. εἴθε.

11. γίγνομαι.

12. ἐπεί.

13. ἀτυχής.

14. κελεύω.

15. ἀπόλλυμι.

16. σώζω.

17. ἐλεύθερος.

JULY, 1861.

GREEK GRAMMAR.

(N. B. *All the Greek words must be written WITH THE ACCENTS.*)

1. Which consonants are called *smooth mutes*, which *middle mutes*, and which *rough mutes*? Explain *Syncope* and *Crasis*, and give an example of each.

2. Define an *Enclitic*. Give the Enclitics which you remember.

3. Decline the nouns *μουῖσα* and *πρᾶγμα*. Give the rule for the *accent* of the Genitive Plural of each.

4. Compare *ἀληθής*, *ἀγαθός*, and *κακός*.

5. Decline *ὅδε* in the *Singular* and *ὅστις* in the *Plural*.

6. Explain the *Attic Reduplication*, and give an example. How are verbs beginning with a *diphthong* augmented? Give the Imperfect and First Aorist Active of *αἰτέω*.

7. Inflect the First Aorist Middle Indicative of *βουλεύω*, and the Second Aorist Passive Optative of *λείπω*.

8. Give a synopsis of the Second Aorist Middle of *τίθημι* through all the moods, and inflect the Indicative.

9.* Where are *εὔροι*, *εὐρήσοι*, and *εὐρεθείη* formed, and from what verb?

10.* What cases follow verbs of *accusing*, *prosecuting*, and *convicting*? If these verbs are compounded with *κατά*, what construction follows them?

11.* Translate *ἐν τούτων ὧν λέγει*, and *οἵχεται, ὃν εἶδες ἄνδρα*. Explain the *attraction* in each case.

12.* Explain the Genitive Absolute. When is the *Accusative Absolute* used?

* *Those who apply for the Sophomore or any higher class will omit the questions numbered 9, 10, 11, and 12, and will answer the following :*

13. Translate *Εἶπεν ὅτι τοῦτο ποιοίη*, *Εἶπεν ὅτι τοῦτο ποιήσοι*, *Εἶπεν ὅτι τοῦτο ποιήσειεν*, and *Εἶπεν ὅτι τοῦτο ποιήσσει*,—and explain the difference, wherever that is not made clear by the translation.

14. Translate *εβούλετο τοῦτο ποιῆσαι*, and *ἔφη τοῦτο ποιῆσαι*,—and explain the force of the Aorist Infinitive in each case.

15. Explain the difference between the Optative and the secondary tenses of the Indicative in expressions of a *wish*. Give an example of each.

ARITHMETIC.

Give the word in full and write your name at the head of the paper.

1. What is the least common multiple of 20, 24, and 36 ?
2. Add together $\frac{5}{6}$, $\frac{4}{5}$, $2\frac{3}{15}$, and $3\frac{3}{5}$.
3. Multiply 48 by $\frac{5}{16}$. Divide $\frac{87}{166}$ by $\frac{5}{16}$.
4. Reduce $\frac{\frac{1}{2} \text{ of } \frac{5}{7} \text{ of } 7\frac{3}{8}}{19\frac{6}{25}}$ to its simplest form.
5. Reduce $\frac{1}{6}$ of a bushel to the fraction of a pint.
6. Reduce 5 yards 2 feet 6 inches to the decimal of a rod, long measure.
7. Multiply 34.27 by 60000. Divide 10634.16 by .4506.
8. At what rate per cent. must \$370 be put on interest to gain \$55.50 in three years ?
9. What is the amount of \$25 for 3 years 5 months at compound interest ?
10. What is the third power of 30 ? of .03 ?
11. What is the square root of 104.8576 ?
12. What are the contents of a granite block that is 8 ft. 9 in. long, 3 ft. 2 in. wide, and 2 ft. 5 in. thick ? (Multiplication of Duodecimals.)

A L G E B R A .

*Give the work in full; reduce the answers to their simplest form;
and write your name at the head of the paper.*

1. From $5a^2b + 3b^2c - 7c^3de$ take $-6a^2b - (4c^3de - 4b^2c)$.
2. Multiply $x^2 + xy + y^2$ by $x^2 - xy + y^2$.
3. Divide $x^4 - y^4$ by $x - y$.
4. Reduce $\frac{(x^2 - y^2)(x - y)}{(x + y)(x^2 - 2xy + y^2)}$ to its lowest terms.
5. Add together $3x + \frac{2x}{5}$ and $x - \frac{8x}{9}$.
6. Multiply $x - \frac{x+2}{a}$ by $x^2 - \frac{x^2+3}{b}$.
7. Divide $\frac{x(a+b)}{x-1}$ by $\frac{a^2-b^2}{x^2-2x+1}$.
8. Divide the number 75 into two such parts, that three times the greater may exceed seven times the less by 15.
9. What is the fourth power of $\frac{ax^2}{b^3y}$?
10. What is the third root of $\frac{27L^3}{x^3}$?
11. Find $(b - 2c)^4$ by the Binomial Theorem.

JULY 15, 1861.

HILL'S "FIRST LESSONS."

1. If we fancy a point to move, what is its track? What is its track, if it moves constantly in the same direction? How must it move to describe a cycloid?
2. If a rhombus or lozenge is so flat that the shorter diagonal is equal to the side, what will the value of its angles be? Draw the figure.
3. Define *similar* figures; a *regular* polygon.
4. What does *isoperimetrical* mean? Which is the largest of all isoperimetrical triangles?
5. A man six feet high stands by a flagstaff. When the man's shadow is 3 feet long, that of the staff is 50 feet. How high is the staff?
6. Show that a diagonal divides a parallelogram into two equal triangles.
7. If a hogshead holds 64 gallons and a cask of the same shape holds 27 gallons, what is the ratio of the height of the hogshead to that of the cask?
8. Can a right-angled triangle be equilateral?
9. Show how to find the centre of a circle when you have an arc of it given.
10. When does a curve bend the more rapidly;—when its radius of curvature is long or when it is short? What is the name of the curve whose radius of curvature is always the same? What is its evolute?
11. If the diameter of one sphere is three times that of another, what is the ratio of their surfaces, and what the ratio of their solidities?
12. If a parabolic reflector were placed behind the whistle of a locomotive, what effect would it have on the sound?

15 July, 1861.

G E O M E T R Y.

(You are required to answer only one of the following sets of questions. If you have not studied either of the books from which the questions are taken, choose the first set.

Write at the head of the paper, your name, and the title of the Geometry which you have used.)

INTRODUCTION TO GEOMETRY.

1. Define a *regular solid*. How many of them are there? What are their names? Give the number and form of the faces of each one.
2. How many diagonals can be drawn in a decagon? How many from one vertex?
3. How many *edges* are there in a pentagonal pyramid? How many *solid angles*?
4. PROBLEM. To construct a *right-angled isosceles triangle* upon a straight line AB, with the right angle adjacent to the side AB. (Proof not required.)
5. PROBLEM. To describe a circle in and about a regular polygon.
6. THEOREM. Two vertical angles are equal to each other.
7. THEOREM. An *inscribed angle* ACB has for its measure half the arc AB intercepted between its sides. (Give in the proof only the first case.)
8. What is the measure of the area of a *triangle*? of a *circle*? of a *sector*?
9. THEOREM. In a parallelogram two intersecting diagonals bisect each other.
10. THEOREM. In every circle of two unequal chords the greater is at the least distance from the centre.
11. PROBLEM. To describe a circle whose *circumference* shall pass through three points not in the same straight line. (Omit the proof.)

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

(N. B.—Enter *your name, in full* at the head of the Paper, and read the *whole* list before you begin to write. Prefix to each of your answers the *numeral* printed here. Be careful to *spell* correctly.)

- I. What Mountain Ranges inclose the Mississippi Valley?
Describe the Mississippi River and its Tributaries, giving the Source and Direction of each.
- II. Describe the Chesapeake Bay and the Rivers which run into it.
- III. Describe the Alps. Give the Name, Course, and Exit of each of the great Rivers which rise in them.
- IV. State the Divisions (in the order of their situation) belonging to the Peloponnesus, with the position of *five* principal Towns.
- V. Give the history and geography of the Battle of Marathon.
- VI. Who was (or were) victorious, and over whom, at (1) Salamis; (2) Plataea; (3) Mantinea; (4) Cheronæa; (5) Arbela; (6) The Caudine Forks; (7) Zama; (8) Actium?
- VII. Name the principal *events* in the life of Julius Cæsar, and such dates as you can call to mind.
- VIII. Name the Twelve Cæsars, so called. Also, the Five Good Emperors, sometimes so called.

Candidates for the *Freshman* Class will be required to write at least *six* of the above; *three* geographical, and *three* historical.

Candidates for the *Sophomore* Class will write *four* of the above (*three* geographical), and in addition the *three* following:

IX. Themistocles.

X. Describe the Administration and Policy of Pericles.

XI. Give an account of the Athenian Expedition to Sicily.

July, 1861.

HARVARD COLLEGE.

Certificate of Admission.

Cambridge, July 16, 1861.

..... is admitted a member of the Freshman Class in Harvard College on probation, and on condition of passing a satisfactory examination, as directed below, in the following studies, viz. :

C. C. FELTON,
President.

N. B.—A student, who has been admitted at the regular examination in Commencement week on condition of making up certain deficient studies, will be examined in those studies on the *first day of the Term*. He must bring a certificate from an approved teacher that he has made up such studies under his instruction, during the Vacation, and if he fails to pass a satisfactory examination, he will not be permitted to join his Class ; nor can he again apply for admission till the first day of the following Term, when he will be examined both in his deficient studies, and the studies over which his Class will have passed during the preceding Term. If a student is admitted on such condition at the beginning of a Term, he will be allowed, unless otherwise expressly directed, until the end of the next Vacation to make up his deficient studies.

*Abstract of Laws and Regulations for the Information of
Parents and Guardians.*

Admission and Matriculation.

1. Every person admitted to the University, on examination, must give a bond to the President and Fellows of Harvard College, executed by two bondsmen, of whom one, at least is a resident citizen of Massachusetts, to the satisfaction of the Steward, in the sum of four hundred dollars, for the payment of all College dues, according to the laws and customs of the University.

2. On the first day of the Term, or as soon after as may be, he must exhibit to the President a certificate from the Steward that a bond has been given as required. He shall then sign the following acknowledgment, viz. : "I acknowledge that, having been admitted to the University at Cambridge, I am subject to its laws."

The President will then deliver to him a printed copy of the laws, and he will be required to give his attendance forthwith on all the exercises of his Class.

3. After a probation of one Term, he may be admitted to full standing as a Matriculated Student. If he be not deemed qualified for Matriculation at the end of the first Term, his probation may be extended, at the discretion of the Faculty, to a further period, not exceeding one year from the time of his acceptance on examination. If he is not then deemed qualified, his probation will be closed, and his connection with the University will cease.

Dress.

On Sundays, on Exhibition days, and on all public occasions, each Student is required to wear in public a black coat.

Term Bills.

The bills of all students resident at the University for College charges and expenses, shall be made out twice a year, at the end of each Term, and lawful interest shall be paid upon every bill

which is not discharged by the first Monday of the Term next succeeding that for which the bill was issued. And if any student shall neglect to pay to the Steward, on or before the second day of every Term, each term bill due by him, except the last, he shall not be permitted to continue at the University. If any student shall be absent for non-payment of a bill for more than one month after the beginning of the Term when payment ought to have been made by this law, his connection with the University shall cease; nor shall he be re-admitted, except on the usual conditions of re-admission after a separation.


Sunday Law.

Every student who obtains permission^{at} to pass the Sunday with his family, is required to attend church every Sunday in the forenoon and afternoon, and to bring a certificate from his parent or guardian of such attendance.

Board.

The price of Board varies from \$2.75 to \$4.00 per week. Club tables, generally, are more expensive, and otherwise objectionable.

STEWARD'S CERTIFICATE.

 Show this paper to the President, at his office, No. 5 University Hall; to the Librarian, the first time you apply at the Library for Books; at the University Bookstore, if you procure your class-books there, and at the College Wharf Wood and Coal Office, No. 10 Harvard Row, if you procure your fuel there, and wish to have your class-books and fuel charged in your term-bills.

Harvard College, Cambridge, { August, 1861.
Steward's Office,

.....has complied with the law
respecting admission to the FRESHMAN CLASS.

W. G. STEARNS, { *Steward of*
 { *Harv. Coll.*

HARVARD COLLEGE.

Certificate of Matriculation.

Cambridge, 13 January, 1862.

.....having been received into the
Freshman Class in Harvard College, is admitted, after
the required probation, to full standing as a matriculated
student.

C. C. FELTON,

President.

(EXTRACTS.)

ORDERS AND REGULATIONS

OF THE

FACULTY OF HARVARD COLLEGE,

PASSED

IN CONFORMITY WITH THE AUTHORITY GIVEN BY THE
STATUTES OF THE UNIVERSITY.

JULY, 1863.

ARTICLE III.—SCALE OF MERIT AND ASSIGNMENT OF HONORS.

§ 1. *Estimates of Merit and Returns of Marks.*

6. In the monthly returns made by the instructors to the Faculty, the several performances shall be marked on the following scales:—

For a recitation, the maximum number of marks shall be	8
For notes or examination on a lecture,	8
For a written exercise in Latin or Greek,	24
For a theme in the Sophomore year,	48
For a theme in the Junior year, or a forensic,	96
For a declamation,	60
For a private examination, varying, at the discretion of the instructor, from	48 to 96
For a public examination on the work of one term in any department,	160
For a public examination on the work of one year in any department,	320
* * * * * *	

§ 2. *Deductions.*

16. The deductions made from the marks of students for their unexcused delinquencies shall be as follows:—

For every unexcused absence from daily prayers,	2
For every unexcused absence from church (half a day), . . .	32
For every unexcused tardiness at church, prayers, recitation, lecture, or any other exercise,	8
For every unexcused absence from a recitation, lecture, or declamation, or from themes or forensics,	8
For every lesson unprepared,	8

For every failure to bring a text-book, or blank-book, when such is required,	8
For tearing or defacing a note-book, exercise-book, or examination-book,	8
For every unexcused omission of a theme, or forensic, of a written exercise in any department, of a declamation, or of a private or public examination,—the maximum number of marks belonging to the exercise omitted,	
For every parietal admonition,	16
For every private admonition,	32
For every public admonition,	64
* * * * *	

§ 7. Commencement Parts.

29. The parts at Commencement shall be assigned, except in the cases for which provision is made below, on the basis of absolute scholarship, as indicated by the General Scale for the whole course, and in accordance with the following rules:—

30. No part shall be given to any student who fails to attain an aggregate equivalent to an average of *six* on a scale of *eight*; that is, to *seventy-five hundredths* of the *maximum mark* of his Class for the whole College course.

31. No Disquisition shall be given to any student who fails to attain an aggregate equivalent to an average of *six and one-third*.

32. No Dissertation shall be given to any student who fails to attain an aggregate equivalent to an average of *six and two-thirds*.

33. No Oration shall be given to any student who fails to attain an aggregate equivalent to an average of *seven*.

34. Any student whose aggregate corresponds to an average as high as *seven and a half* shall receive an Oration *summa cum laude*.

35. But it is provided that any student, whenever he may have entered College, and whatever may be his rank on the General Scale, who attains a general average of *six and two-thirds* on the Annual Scale of the Senior year, shall receive a part at Commencement; and that the Faculty, in assigning the parts for Commencement, will take into special consideration any signal decline in rank.

* * * * *

ARTICLE IV.—RULES RELATING TO ATTENDANCE.

§ 2. General Leave of Absence on Sundays.

42. No student shall absent himself from the Sunday services in the Chapel for the purpose of attending worship at another

church, or from College for the purpose of passing the Sundays with his family, till he has received permission to do so from the Faculty. All such permissions shall expire at the end of each academic year; and all students who have received them and wish for a continuance of the same must renew their petitions every year.

43. When any student shall have leave of absence from the Sunday services at the Chapel for the purpose of attending another church in Cambridge, such church shall be considered as his regular place of worship; and he shall suffer the same penalties for absence, tardiness, and misconduct as if he attended the Chapel.

44. Every student who has leave of absence from College to pass the Sundays with his family, shall deposit in the Regent's office, on the last Monday of each academic year, a certificate, signed by his parent or guardian, of his attendance at church twice every Sunday during the academic year, and also of his attendance on the day of the Annual Fast. Seniors shall deposit their certificates on or before the Monday preceding their vacation.

45. Students who have leave of absence from Cambridge to pass the Sundays with their families, shall be excused from prayers on Sunday mornings.

§ 3. *Leave of Absence for Single Sundays.*

46. Leave of absence from town for a single Sunday, together with the preceding Saturday night, and including an excuse from Sunday morning prayers, may be granted to any student by the Class Tutors. Such leave of absence must be obtained on or before Saturday; and it shall not be granted to any one student, or if granted, shall not be valid, more than twice in one term.

47. No student shall leave Cambridge on Sunday, for the purpose of attending worship out of Cambridge, except by permission of the President; and no student shall leave his regular place of worship, whether at the Chapel or elsewhere, for the purpose of attending another service in Cambridge, except by permission of the President.

48. Every student, whether of age or not, who gets leave of absence for a single Sunday, together with the preceding Saturday night, either from a Class Tutor, or from the President, or from any other officer, must deposit in the Regent's office, before six o'clock on the Monday evening following the absence, a certificate, signed by his parent or guardian, or by some other accredited person, of his having passed Saturday night at his house, and having attended church on Sunday, forenoon and afternoon; and every student who has permission to leave town on Sunday,

or to be absent from his regular place of worship, must bring a similar certificate of his having attended church forenoon and afternoon.

* * * * *

ARTICLE VII.—RULES RELATING TO GOOD ORDER.

§ 2. *Violations of Decorum.*

85. The following shall be considered violations of decorum :—

Collecting in groups round the doors of the College buildings or in the yard, loitering in the yard or entries, sitting on the steps, or lying on the ground.

Shouting or talking from any window, or from the yard up to any window, throwing anything from or to a window, or making any noise in the College yard or entries.

Throwing snowballs, or kicking football, or playing any game, in the College yard.

Smoking in the streets of Cambridge in the neighborhood of the College, in the College yard, the public rooms, or the entries.

Marching in procession or in a disorderly manner, in the yard or streets.

Carrying a cane or umbrella into the Chapel, recitation-rooms, Library, or any public room.

Reading or talking, sleeping, improper attitude, dress, or behavior, or being covered within the Chapel or recitation-rooms.

Entering the Chapel at prayers after the bell has stopped tolling, or at Sunday worship after the service has begun.

Sitting out of alphabetical order at any Chapel exercise, or at any College exercise without permission of the instructor.

Playing upon any musical instrument or singing in study hours or on Sunday.

Cheering in the entries or the College yard on any occasion, except the afternoon of Class Day ; or proclaiming the name of any person in connection with the cheering on that or any other occasion.

Neglecting the summons of any College officer, or want of punctuality in attending such summons.

86. No student is allowed to sleep out of his own room during term-time without permission.

87. No student who has a general permission to spend his nights at home shall remain within the College precincts over night on any occasion, without special permission.

88. Cutting, marking, or otherwise defacing the College furni-

ture or buildings, shall be punished by fine at the discretion of the Faculty.

§ 3. *Disorder in the Yard.*

89. In case of a bonfire, or unauthorized fireworks or illumination, or other disorder in the College yard, any students sounding an alarm,—leaving their rooms,—shouting or clapping hands, or making other noises, from the windows,—being present at the scene of the disorder,—going into the College yard, or assembling on account of such disturbance,—shall be deemed aiding and abetting the same, and punished accordingly.

§ 4. *Musical Instruments.*

90. Every student occupying a College room shall give notice to the officer of his entry (at the beginning of the term) of any musical instrument he may have in his room.

* * * * *

§ 6. *Order on Public Days.*

92. Any violation of decorum on Sunday or on a public day, shall be considered as a specially aggravated offence.

93. No student is allowed to appear about the steps of University or Harvard Hall, or about the entrances to the College yard, on the morning or afternoon of the Monday and Tuesday next preceding Commencement.

94. No entertainments by members of the College are allowed on Commencement Day, or on any other public day, without permission of the President.

§ 7. *Dress of the Students.*

95. On Sundays, on Commencement and Exhibition days, and on all other public occasions, each student, in public, shall wear a black coat, with buttons of the same color.

Mr. *to Harvard College, Dr.*
To Bill for second term, ending July 16, 1862. (J.S. & F.)

Instruction, Library, and Lecture Rooms	\$34 50
Instruction in Gymnastics	2 00
Rent, and Care of Room	10 50
Special Repairs by general average	40
Cash paid Sever & Francis for Class-Books delivered	5 34
“ “ W. T. Richardson for Wood or other Fuel delivered	3 28
“ “ Cambridge Gas Light Company for Gas	4 50
	<hr/>
	\$60 52

Rec'd pay't, *J. P. DANA,* { *Assistant Steward*
of Harvard College.

“Every Student is required, without delay, to discharge his term bills; and no Student shall be permitted to occupy his chamber, join his class, or continue at the University for more than one week after the end of any vacation, unless he shall, within that time, have paid his term bill for the preceding term. And if any Student shall be absent, for non-payment of a bill, for more than one month after the beginning of the term when the same ought to be paid, his chamber may be assigned to another, and he shall not be restored to the privileges of the University, until he shall produce, from some respectable gentleman in his neighborhood, a certificate, testifying to his good behavior in his absence, nor until he shall pass a satisfactory examination in his studies.”

Steward's office closes at ½ after 12 o'clock, M.

SOPHOMORE SUPPER

FOR THE

Class of 1865.

Brighton, November 24th, 1862.



Air, — "*Juvalera*."



A year with its swift rolling hours has gone,
 On which with the fondest remembrance we dwell :
 Since first we assembled in Life's golden morn, } Bis.
 Before our dear mother who loves us so well. }

Chorus :

Let's drink then success to our dear Class once more,
 And pledge Sixty-five while the wine runneth o'er.

There's joy in each heart, there is warmth in each soul,
 As we strengthen the bands of our Friendship to-night
 And yield up our thoughts to bright Fancy's control, } Bis.
 And picture the dreams of our Future so bright. }

Chorus.

Our Future how bright ! Let us pluck while we may,
 The Flowers Youth's freshness alone can ensure,
 The Flowers may wither, their bloom may decay, } Bis.
 The bloom of our Friendship for aye shall endure. }

Chorus.

When at last in the battle of Life we take part,
 The nobler we'll be, and the stronger to strive
 When the joys of this hour come back to our hearts, } Bis.
 With the mem'ries which cluster round dear Sixty-five. }

Chorus.

BILL OF FARE.

Oysters on Shell.

Soup.

Julien ; Tomato.

Fish.

Baked Pickerel, Claret Sauce ;
Baked Bass, Worcestershire Sauce.

Boiled.

Mutton, Caper Sauce ; Capons, Egg Sauce ;
Ham, Champagne Sauce ; Philadelphia Tongue.

Entrees.

Escaloped Oysters ; Fricassee of Chicken ;
Chicken Salad ; Sweetbreads ;
Macaroni au Parmesan ;
Rice Croquettes.

Roast.

Mountain Goose ;
Turkey ; Chicken ; Ducks ;
Devonshire Beef.

Game.

Grouse ;
Canvas-Back Ducks ;
Saddle of Venison ; Prairie Chicken ;
Black Ducks ; Quails, Larded ;
Woodcock ; Widgeon.

Jellies.

Wine ; Calf's Foot.

ICE CREAM.

PASTRY.

CHARLOTTE RUSSE.

Dessert.

ALL THE FRUITS OF THE SEASON.

COFFEE.

ORDER OF EXERCISES

AT THE

INAUGURATION

OF

THOMAS HILL, D.D.

AS PRESIDENT OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

MARCH 4, 1863.

I. MUSIC BY THE BAND.

II. MUSIC

BY THE COLLEGE CHOIR, ASSISTED BY THE GLEE CLUB OF THE HARVARD
MUSICAL ASSOCIATION.

CHORAL, "A mighty fortress is our God."—LUTHER.

III. PRAYER, BY REV. DR. PEABODY.

IV. ORATION IN LATIN,

BY EDWARD G. STETSON, OF THE SENIOR CLASS.

V. ADDRESS AND INDUCTION INTO OFFICE,

BY HIS EXCELLENCY, GOVERNOR ANDREW.

VI. REPLY, BY PRESIDENT HILL.

VII. MUSIC.

"Domine, fac salvum Præsidem."—J. K. PAINE.

VIII. INAUGURAL ADDRESS, BY PRESIDENT HILL.

IX. MUSIC.

Chorus from the Antigone of Sophocles.—MENDELSSOHN.

X. BENEDICTION, BY THE PRESIDENT.

A FEW OF OUR SOPHOMORE EXAMINATION PAPERS.

CLASS PAPER.

PHYSICS.—*One Hour.*

I. A body is projected vertically with 30 m. velocity. A second later another body with 40 m. velocity is projected vertically from the same point. At what point of elevation will the two meet?

II. Prove that the path of a cannon-ball fired horizontally from the embrasure of a fort is a parabola.

III. The force $F = 100$ is resolved into two components, $F' = 100$ and $F'' = 150$. What are the angles which the directions of these components make with the direction of F ?

IV. The specific gravity of iron being 7.7, what proportion must the thickness of an iron shell bear to its diameter that it may just float in water?

V. A straight line is just immersed vertically in a liquid. Required to divide it into three portions, which shall be equally pressed.

VI. A glass globe, hermetically closed, was found to weigh 354.567 gram. when the barometer stood at 73 c. m., and to weigh 353.917 gram. when the barometer stood at 77 c. m. What is the diameter of the globe? $1 \frac{1}{1000}$ of air at 0° and 76 c. m. weighs 1,294 gram.

CHEMISTRY.—*Two Hours.*

VII. Answer the following questions as succinctly as possible, numbering your answers to correspond to the number of the question :—

1. What is the nature of heat? 2. The motion which manifests itself in heat, is analogous to what familiar form of motion? 3. In wave-motion is there any translation? 4. What is meant by the length of a wave? 5. What is meant by the velocity of a wave? 6. What is meant by one oscillation? 7. During one oscillation, how far does the wave move? 8. What determines the time of oscillation? 9. What determines the velocity of the wave? 10. If we know the time of oscillation and the velocity of the wave, how can we find the length of the wave? 11. How can we find the number of waves which will pass a given point in one second? 12. How fast do waves travel in air? 13. When is sound a mere noise, and when a musical note? 14. On what does the pitch of a musical note depend? 15. On what does its loudness depend? 16. How are our organs of hearing limited? 17. How fast do waves travel in the ether? 18. On what does the sensation of color depend? 19. How is the sensation of white light caused? 20. Our sense of sight is how limited? 21. What is the distinction between heat and light? 22. When the ether waves enter a body, how do they affect the material particles? 23. What is the cause of the difference between a hot and cold body? 24. What is meant by temperature? 25. What do we use as the measure of temperature? 26. Why should heat expand a body? 27. In what sense may we speak of quantity of heat? 28. What is one unit of heat? 29. To what amount of motion does one unit of heat correspond? 30. Why should we expect, from this theory, that when ice melts or water boils heat would be absorbed?

VIII. 1. What is the great reservoir of chlorine in nature? 2. Write the reaction, by which chlorohydric acid gas is prepared? 3. What is the liquid chlorohydric acid (muriatic acid) of commerce? 4. How much NaCl, and how much HO, SO₃ must be used to make 10 litres of the liquid acid of the specific gravity 1.15, knowing that acid of this specific gravity contains in solu-

tion 30 per cent. of its own weight of the gas? 5. Write the reaction by which chlorine is prepared from liquid chlorohydric acid. 6. State some of the more prominent properties of chlorine. 7. Give the names of the other chemical elements belonging to the same series and allied to chlorine.

IX. 1. How is sulphur found in nature? 2. How is it extracted and purified? 3. What are some of its properties—such as melting point—solubility—crystalline forms—allotropic modifications—point of ignition? 4. What does sulphur form by burning? 5. How does the volume and specific gravity of the resulting product compare with that of the oxygen consumed? 6. Describe the method of making common sulphuric acid in the arts, and write the reactions illustrating the process. 7. How many litres of sulphuric acid—Sp. Gr. 1.842—can be made from 100 kilogrammes of sulphur.

X. 1. What is the great reservoir of nitrogen in nature? 2. Under what conditions do the nitrogen and oxygen of the atmosphere unite to form nitric acid? 3. How much nitric acid, containing 46 per cent. of HO, NO_5 , can be made from 1700 kilogrammes of potash nitre? 4. How much nitric acid containing 34 per cent. of HO NO_5 , is required to dissolve 450 grammes of copper? 5. Give the names and symbols of all the compounds of nitrogen and oxygen. 6. Write the reaction by which protoxide of nitrogen is prepared from nitrate of ammonia.

CHEMICAL EQUIVALENTS. — $\text{Cl} = 35.5$, $\text{Na} = 23$, $\text{S} = 16$, $\text{N} = 14$, $\text{Cu} = 31.7$.

So. July 1, 1863.

CLASS PAPER.

TRIGONOMETRY.—One Hour.

1. Write the formulas for the sine and cosine of the sum and of the difference of two angles ; and deduce the formulas

$$\frac{\sin A + \sin B}{\cos A + \cos B} = \tan \frac{1}{2} (A+B),$$
$$\sin 3A = 3 \sin A - 4 \sin^3 A.$$

2. State the theorem used in solving a plane triangle when the three sides are given ; and deduce from that theorem the formula $a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A$.

3. PROBLEM. To solve a spherical oblique triangle when A, B, b are given.

4. EXAMPLE. Find C, c in a spherical oblique triangle when the following parts are given :— $A = 60^\circ 19'$, $B = 132^\circ 50'$, $b = 142^\circ 45'$.

5. Show that the *formulas* for solving No. 3 give, in general, two solutions. (Geometric explanation not required.) Examine all the cases that can occur when $\sin B < \sin A$, with reference to the possibility of two solutions.

6. Find the formula which results from applying the following proportion to the triangle $A'B'C'$ which is polar to ABC :—

$$\sin \frac{1}{2} (B+C) : \sin \frac{1}{2} (B-C) = \tan \frac{1}{2} a : \tan \frac{1}{2} (b-c).$$

ANALYTIC GEOMETRY.—Two Hours.

7. PROBLEM. To transform from polar coördinates to rectangular. (Figure.)

8. Transform the following rectangular equation to a new system of rectangular coördinates for which $\tan \frac{x_1}{x} = \frac{3}{5}$, and the new origin is a point of the locus : $3x - 5y + 10 = 0$. (Figure.)

9. Find the equation of the hyperbola referred to its principal diameters. (Figure.)

10. Find the polar equation of an hyperbola and of its conjugate hyperbola, referred to the centre as the origin, and the transverse axis of the first hyperbola as the polar axis. (Figure.)

Discuss the two equations, and show that every hyperbola has *asymptote*.

11. Find the values of A , c , B^2 , and $\frac{B^2}{A^2}$ in terms of p and e , and trace the changes in these values, supposing p to be fixed and e to vary from 0 to ∞ .

Express the equation $y^2 = \frac{2B^2}{A}x - \frac{B^2}{A^2}x^2$ in terms of p and e , and show what this equation becomes when $e = 0$ and when $e = 1$.

Draw a figure showing the relation of the locus to the axes of x and y and the changes in the locus.

12. If an equation expressed in terms of rectilinear coördinates is transformed to a new system, in what respect is the form of the equation *unaltered*, (α) if the *directions of the axes alone* are changed? (β) if the *origin alone* is changed?

13. What is the form of the equation of a curve of the second order, referred to axes parallel to the principal diameters?

What are the loci of the following equations, and how are they situated with respect to the origin and axes?

$$9x^2 - 25y^2 + 225 = 0.$$

$$9x^2 + 25y^2 = 0.$$

$$9x^2 + 25y^2 + 225 = 0.$$

$$xy = 16.$$

$$9x^2 - 225 = 0.$$

$$xy = 0.$$

14. PROBLEM. To find the direction of a tangent to a curve of the second order (i. e. to find the expression for $\tan \frac{\tau}{x}$). (Figure.)

So. July 6, 1863.

CLASS PAPER.

PROMETHEUS OF AESCHYLUS.

1. TRANSLATE :—

ΠΡΟΜΗΘΕΥΣ.

Ἀλγεῖνὰ μὲν μοι καὶ λέγειν ἔστιν τάδε,
ἄλγος δὲ σιγαῖν, πανταχῇ δὲ δύσποτμα.
ἐπεὶ τάχιστ' ἤρξαντο δαίμονες χόλου,
στάσις τ' ἐν ἀλλήλοισιν ὠροθύνετο,—
οἳ μὲν θέλοντες ἐκβαλεῖν ἔδρηξ' Κρόνον,
ὥς Ζεὺς ἀνάσσοι δῆθεν, οἳ δὲ τοῦμπαλιν
σπεύδοντες, ὥς Ζεὺς μήποτ' ἄρξειεν θεῶν,—
ἐνταῦθ' ἐγὼ τὰ λῶστα βουλευῶν, πιθεῖν
Τιτᾶνας, Οὐρανοῦ τε καὶ Χθονὸς τέκνα,
οὐκ ἠδυνήθην· αἰμύλας δὲ μηχανὰς
ἀτιμάσαντες καρτεροῖς φρονήμασιν,
ῥῶντ' ἀμοχθὶ πρὸς βίαν τε δεσπόσειν·
ἐμοὶ δὲ μήτηρ οὐχ ἅπαξ μόνον Θέμις,
καὶ Γαῖα πολλῶν ὀνομάτων μορφὴ μία,
τὸ μέλλον ἧ κραίνοιτο προὔτεθεσπίκει,
ὥς οὐ κατ' ἰσχὺν οὐδὲ πρὸς τὸ καρτερόν
χρεῖη, δόλω δὲ τοὺς ὑπερέχοντας κρατεῖν.

What is the force of *δῆθεν*, in vs. 6? If *ἀνάσσει* were used for *ἀνάσσοι*, how would it be explained? What would have been more regular than *ὥς ἄρξειεν*, in vs. 7? Explain the mood and tense of *κραίνοιτο*, in vs. 15, and of *χρεῖη*, in vs. 17. What forms of the direct discourse could have been substituted for these? In what relation did Prometheus stand to *Γαῖα*, and in what to the Titans? What dynasties of Gods had reigned before Zeus?

2. TRANSLATE :—

ΧΟΡΟΣ.

Λεύσσω, Προμηθεῦ· φοβερά δ' ἐμοῖσιν ὅσσοις ὁμίχλα
 προσῆξε πλήρης δακρύων, σὸν δέμας εἰσιδούσῃ
 πέτραις προσαναινόμενον
 ταῖς ἀδαμαντοδέτοισι λύμαις.

ΠΡΟΜΗΘΕΥΣ.

Εἰ γάρ μ' ὑπὸ γῆν νέρθεν τ' Ἀΐδου
 τοῦ νεκροδέγμονος εἰς ἀπέραντον
 Τάρταρον ἤκεν,
 δεσμοῖς ἀλύτοις ἀγρίως πελάσας,
 ὥς μήτε θεὸς μήτε τις ἄλλος
 τοῖσδ' ἐπεγλήθει.
 νῦν δ' αἰθέριον κίνυγμ' ὁ τάλας
 ἐχθροῖς ἐπίχαρτα πέπονθα.

Where are ἤκεν and ἐπεγλήθει formed, and from what verbs?
 Explain the mood and tense of each. If the reading ἐγέγληθει
 be adopted, what will be the difference in meaning?

3. Explain the metre in each of the passages in 2, describing
 each kind of verse that occurs. Explain the use of the *Anapest*
 and that of the *Tribrach* in the Iambic Trimeter, stating the
 reasons for each use. How do the Comic and Tragic Trimeters
 differ in the use of these feet? State and explain the three most
 common forms in which choriambic verses may be catalectic.

DEMOSTHENES.

4. TRANSLATE (Phil. I., p. 53, 2):—

Ἄν μέντοι καθώμεθα οἴκοι, λοιδορουμένων ἀκούοντες καὶ αἰτιωμένων ἀλλήλους τῶν λεγόντων, οὐδέποτ' οὐδὲν ἡμῖν οὐ μὴ γένηται τῶν δεόντων. οἱ μὲν γὰρ ἄν, οἶμαι, μέρος τι τῆς πόλεως συναποσταλῇ, κὰν μὴ πᾶσα, καὶ τὸ τῶν θεῶν εὐμενὲς καὶ τὸ τῆς τύχης συναγωνίζεται. ὅποι δ' ἂν στρατηγὸν καὶ ψήφισμα κενὸν καὶ τὰς ἀπὸ τοῦ βήματος ἐλπίδας ἐκπέμψετε, οὐδὲν ὑμῖν τῶν δεόντων γίγνεται, ἀλλ' οἱ μὲν ἐχθροὶ καταγελῶσιν, οἱ δὲ σύμμαχοι τεθναῖσι τῷ δέει τοὺς τοιούτους ἀποστόλους. οὐ γὰρ ἔστιν, οὐκ ἔστιν ἓνα ἄνδρα δυνηθῆναι ποτε ταῦθ' ὑμῖν πρᾶξαι πάνθ' ὅσα βούλεσθε· ὑποσχέσθαι μέντοι καὶ φῆσαι καὶ τὸν δεῖνα αἰτιάσασθαι καὶ τὸν δεῖνα· ἔστιν. τὰ δὲ πράγματα ἐν τούτων ἀπόλῳεν. ὅταν γὰρ ἡγῇται μὲν ὁ στρατηγὸς ἀθλίῳ ἀπομίσθων ξένων, οἱ δ' ὑπὲρ ὧν ἂν ἐκεῖνος πράξῃ πρὸς ὑμᾶς ψευδόμενοι ῥαδίως ἐνθάδ' ὧσιν, ὑμεῖς δ' ἐξ ὧν ἀκούσητε ὅ τι ἂν τύχητε ψηφίξησθε, τί καὶ χρὴ προσδοκᾶν;

Why is καθώμεθα Subjunctive? Explain the four negatives at the end of the first sentence, and the use of γένηται. Explain the mood and tense of συναποσταλῇ. How does its construction differ from that of καθώμεθα above? How is ἀποστόλους governed? Is δυνηθῆναι or δυνηθῆναι ἄν more regular in the next sentence, and why? Explain the two uses of the Aorist Infinitive as regards time, and give an example of each. Is the same distinction found in any other dependent mood?

5. TRANSLATE (Phil. II., p. 67, 9):—

Ἐγὼ τοίνυν ὦ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι λογίζομαι, τίνων ὁ Φίλιππος κύριος πρῶτον μετὰ τὴν εἰρήνην κατέστη; Πυλῶν καὶ τῶν ἐν Φωκεῦσι πραγμάτων. τί οὖν; πῶς τοῦτοις ἐχρήσατο; ἂ Ἰθηβαίοις συμφέρει καὶ οὐχ ἂ τῇ πόλει, πράττειν κροεῖλετο. τί δὴ ποτε; ὅτι πρὸς πλεονεξίαν, οἶμαι, καὶ τὸ πάνθ' ὑφ' ἑαυτῷ ποιήσασθαι τοὺς λογισμοὺς ἐξετάζων, καὶ οὐ πρὸς εἰρήνην οὐδ' ἡσυχίαν οὐδὲ δίκαιον οὐδέν, εἶδε τοῦτ' ὀρθῶς, ὅτι τῇ

μὲν ἡμετέρα πόλει καὶ τοῖς ἡμετέροις οὐδὲν ἂν ἐνδει-
 ξαιτο τοσοῦτον οὐδὲ ποιήσειεν ὑφ' οὗ πεισθέντες
 ὑμεῖς τῆς ιδίας ἔνεκ' ὠφελείας τῶν ἄλλων τινὰς Ἑλλήνων
 ἐκείνῳ κρόοισθε, ἀλλὰ καὶ τοῦ δικαίου λόγον ποιού-
 μενοι, καὶ τὴν προσοῦσαν ἀδοξίαν τῷ πράγματι
 φεύγοντες, καὶ κἀνθ' ἃ προσήκει προορώμενοι, ὁμοίως
 ἐναντιώσεσθε, ἂν τι τοιοῦτον ἐπιχειρῇ πράττειν,
 ὥσπερ ἂν εἰ πολεμοῦντες τύχοιτε. τοὺς δὲ Θηβαίους
 ἡγεῖτο, ὅπερ συνέβη, ἀντὶ τῶν ἑαυτοῖς γιγνομένων τὰ
 λοιπὰ ἐάσειν ὅπως βούλεται πράττειν ἑαυτόν, καὶ οὐχ
 ὅπως ἀντιπράξειν καὶ διακωλύσειν, ἀλλὰ καὶ συσ-
 τρατεύσειν ἂν αὐτοῖς μελεύη.

Give each verb in the sentence depending on εἶδε . . . ὅτι
 (from ἐνδείξαιτο through τύχοιτε) as it would have stood in
 the direct discourse. Supply the verb understood after ὥσπερ.
 Explain the *form* of κρόοισθε, and also its construction. Com-
 pare it with *Prom.* vs. 471, οὐκ ἔχω σοφισμόν, ὅτῳ τῆς
 νῦν παρούσης πημονῆς ἀπαλλαγῶ. Explain οὐχ ὅπως
 ἀντιπράξειν. Explain the mood and tense of βούλεται, in
 the last sentence.

Mention some of Philip's earliest encroachments upon Athens.
 What were the principal parties in the Sacred War, and what
 was the position of Athens in regard to it? How did Philip
 extend his power from Macedonia to the pass of Thermopylae?
 What important naval position did he thus obtain? What
 Athenian expedition to Thermopylae is referred to in the First
 Philippic, in the words τὰ τελευταῖα κρῶν εἰς Πύλας?

What reply did the *first* embassy to Philip bring back to Athens
 in March B. C. 346? What was the original motion of Philocrates
 in regard to peace? With what modifications did it pass? What
 treacherous conduct is charged upon the *second* embassy! Were
 all the ambassadors involved in these charges? What was the
 result of this conduct of the embassy upon the close of the
 Sacred War?

What are the subjects and the dates of the Second and Third
 Philipics?

So. July 8, 1863.

CLASS PAPER.

[Answers will be numbered to correspond with the questions.]

TRANSLATE INTO LATIN :—Publius Scipio, my son Marcus, he who first was surnamed Africanus, was accustomed, as Cato, who was nearly of the same age as he, has written, to say “that he was never less at leisure than when at leisure, nor less alone than when he was alone.” A truly noble saying, and worthy of a great and wise man, which declares that both in his leisure he was accustomed to reflect on business, and in solitude to converse with himself ; so that he never was idle, and sometimes was not in need of the conversation of another. Thus, leisure and solitude, two things which caused languor to others, sharpened him. I could wish it were in my power to say the same. But if I cannot quite attain to any imitation of so great an excellence of disposition, I come very near it, in will at least. For, being debarred by impious arms and force from public affairs and forensic business, I remain in retirement ; and on that account having left the city, wandering about the fields, I am often alone. But neither is this leisure to be compared with the leisure of Africanus, nor this solitude with that. For he, reposing from the most honorable employments of the State, sometimes took leisure to himself, and sometimes betook himself from the concourse and haunts of men into his solitude as into a haven ; but my retirement is occasioned by the want of business, not by the desire of repose. For, the senate being extinct and courts of justice abolished, what is there that I could do worthy of myself, either in the senate-house or in the forum ? Thus, I who formerly lived in the greatest celebrity, and before the eyes of the citizens, now shunning the sight of wicked men, with whom all places abound, conceal myself as far as it is possible, and often am alone. But since we have been taught by learned men, that out of evils it is fit not only to choose the least, but also from those very evils to gather whatever good is in them, I therefore both

enjoy rest—not such, indeed, as he ought who formerly procured rest for the State,—and I do not allow that solitude which necessity, not inclination, brings me, to be spent in idleness.

Epistolam quam legisti, mane dederam. Sed fecit humaniter Licinius, quod ad me misso senatu vesperi venit, ut si quid *esset actum* ad te, si mihi videretur, perscriberem. Senatus fuit *frequentior*, quam putaramus esse posse mense Decembri sub dies festos. *Consulares* nos fuimus et duo *consules designati*, P. Servilius, M. Lucullus, Lepidus, Volcatius, Glabrio, praetores. Commorat expectationem Lupus. Egit *causam agri Campani* sane accurate. Nihil ex *nostris actionibus* praetermisit. Fuerunt non nulli aculei in C. Caesarem, expostulationes cum absente Pompeio. *Tum ille se senatum negavit tenere*. Racilius surrexit et *de judiciis* referre coepit. *Marcellinum* quidem primum rogavit. Is quum graviter de Clodianis *incendiis*, trucidationibus, lapidationibus questus esset, sententiam dixit, ut ipse iudices per praetorem urbanum sortiretur, iudicum sortitione facta *comitia* haberentur : qui iudicia *impedisset*, eum contra rem publicam esse facturum. *Philippus* adsensit Lentulo,

1. To whom was this letter addressed ; and where was he ?
 2. Explain the construction of *esset actum* and *impedisset*. What verb is equivalent to *sententiam dixit* ? Explain the origin of the name *Marcellinus*. 3. What do you know about the attendance in the Senate ? Point out the confusion in the sentence beginning *consulares*. 4. Who were at this time *consules designati* ; how might you infer it from this passage ; and what is the date of the letter ? Translate *Tum....tenere*. 5. Explain the allusions in *nostris actionibus*, *de judiciis*, *icendiis*, *comitia*. What have you read elsewhere about the father of Philippus ? Give a history of the *causam agri compani*, and its influence on Cicero's course.

Idemque memineram Lentule nobis privatis usque ad Caesarem et Bibulum consules, quum sententiae nostrae magnum in senatu *pondus* haberent *unum fere sensum* fuisse *bonorum* omnium. Postea, quum tu Hispaniam citeriorem *cum imperio* obtineres neque res publica consules haberet, sed *mercatores* provinciarum et sedition-

um *servos* ac ministros, *jecit* quidam *casus* caput meum quasi certaminis causa in mediam *contentionem* dissensionemque civilem.

1. Explain the use of *idem* ; the meaning of *cum imperio*. What is the synonyme of *boni* ? *pondus* ? Who was Lentulus ; where was he at this time ; and what was Cicero's object in writing this letter ? 2. In what year was Cæsar consul, and what were his relations with Bibulus ? 3. Explain as well as you are able how the change in the *unus fere sensus bonorum* was brought about. 4. Explain the allusion in *mercatores, servos, contentionem*. Give an account of the *casus* and its consequences. What mythical story seems to suggest the expression *jecit*, &c. ? Horace says "*Motum ex Metello consule civicum*," instead of *ex Caesare*, as is implied here,—with what propriety ?

TRANSLATE :—Sed, ut ad rem redeam, te *istic* invitum non esse vehementer gaudeo, et, ut *illud* erat molestum, sic hoc est jucundum. Tantum metuo, ne *artificium* tuum tibi parum prosit. Nam, ut audio, *istic*.

*Non ex jure manum consertum, sed mage ferro
Rem repetunt.*

Sed, ut ego quoque te aliquid admoneam de vestris cautionibus, *Treviros* vites censeo ; audio capitales esse : mallet auro, aere, argento essent. Sed alias jocabimur. Tu ad me de istis rebus omnibus scribas velim quam diligentissime. D. iv. Non. Mart.

Explain *istic*, *illud*, *artificium*, *consertum*, and the play upon the word *Treviros*.

TRANSLATE :—

Res gerere et captos ostendere civibus hostes
Attingit solium Jovis et caelestia tentat :
Principibus placuisse viris non ultima laus est.
Non cuivis homini contingit adire Corinthum.
Sedit qui timuit ne non succederet. Esto !
Quid qui pervenit, fecitne viriliter ? Atqui

Hic est aut nusquam quod quaerimus. Hic onus horret,
 Ut parvis animis et parvo corpore majus :
 Hic subit et perfert. Aut virtus nomen inane est,
 Aut decus et pretium recte petit experiens vir.
 Coram rege suo de paupertate tacentes
 Plus poscente ferent ; distat sumasne pudenter
 An rapias. Atqui rerum caput hoc erat, *hic* fons.

1. Explain the connection of the passage here given, with the argument of the Epistle. 2. Explain the first *hic* in line 7, and *hic* in the last line.

TRANSLATE :—

TH. Sed heus tu, *purgon* ego me de *istac* Thaidi,
 Quod eam me amare suspicatast ? GN. Nil minus.
Immo auge magis suspicionem. TH. Quor ? GN. Rogas ?
 Scin, siquando illa mentionem Phaedriae
 Facit aut si laudat, te ut male *urat* ? TH. Sentio.
 GN. Id ut ne fiat haec res solast remedio.
 Vbi nominabit Phaedriam, tu Pamphilam
 Continuo. siquando illa dicet ' Phaedriam
 Intro mittamus commissatum ' : Pamphilam
 Cantatum prouocemus. si laudabit haec
 Illius forman : tu huius contra. denique
 Par pro pari *referto*, quod eam mordeat.

1. Give a brief account of the characters introduced and mentioned in this passage. 2. Comment on *purgon*, *istac*, *immo*, *urat* *referto*. 3. What part of this passage have you had quoted by Cicero, and to illustrate what ? Give Horace's account of the rise and progress of Roman Comedy.

SOPHOMORE CLASS.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN BOTANY, March 31, 1863, *One Hour. Maximum, 64.*

1. State the most essential differences between Plants and Animals.
2. Of what parts does a young and living Vegetable Cell consist?
3. What is Cellulose, and what its composition?
4. What is Original Cell-formation?
5. What is Cell-multiplication?
6. What is Cyclosis?
7. What is Endosmose?
8. What is Proteine?
9. Describe Parenchyma.
10. Describe Woody Tissue.
11. Describe Bast Tissue.
12. Describe Dotted Ducts.
13. Describe Spiral Ducts.
14. What is Cotton, and what specially adapts it to be spun?
15. What is Chlorophyll?
16. What is the structure, chemical composition and office of Starch?

***GEOMETRY.**

INTRODUCTION TO GEOMETRY.

1. State what you know about squaring the circle.
2. What is the square of half the altitude of a right triangle in terms of the circle whose radius is equal to half the base of the triangle?

* This examination paper was prepared by a self-appointed committee of the faculty, who, finding a sub-freshman aimlessly wandering through the streets of Cambridge, conducted him to a hastily improvised examination room and tested his qualifications for entrance by a "supplemental examination." It was assumed for the purposes of the occasion that the faculty were not entirely satisfied with the examinations to which the candidate had already submitted,

3. Prove that the square of the hypotenuse of a right triangle is equal to the sum of the squares described upon the other two sides, and tell how this proportion received the name of the "pons asinorum."
4. Why is not the convex surface of the frustrum of a cone greater than the product of the altitudes and base of a perihedron whose edges are less than 60° ?

HILL'S FIRST LESSONS.

1. How can you draw a tangent to a circle without drawing the circumference by the method of cubic roots?
2. What is the difference between a right cube and an oblique square?
3. If two circles fall out, why should they not cut each other?
4. In how many points can the circumference of a circle intersect the sides of an octahedron and why does the number increase as the square root of the tangent decreases?
5. A person is stationed in the focus of an hyperbola with a focal length of twenty yards. If he walks in a straight line how far would he have to proceed before he reaches the remote focus of the ellipse, which is equivalent in area to the given hyperbola?

July, 1862.

and had ordered a further examination in geometry, before passing upon the candidate's qualifications. It is gratifying to be able to state that the difficulties of the paper were satisfactorily mastered. In our college days this paper was supposed, and even *known*, to be exceedingly funny. It must be confessed that a careful study of its contents now fails to discover in it any points of hilarity, which it does not have in common with the other papers which are now republished. There is, indeed, a vein of humor running through them all, which a graduate of twenty years standing easily finds, but to discover how the fun of this paper differs from the fun of the rest, will doubtless furnish you with many an evening's entertainment.

FACULTY NOTICES.

The Class will recollect that from time to time they were favored with letters from the Faculty. These epistolary efforts displayed little variety of expression and no originality of thought, but although they have slight literary value the forms which most of them took are given below, for the sake of reminiscence.

CAMBRIDGE, Dec 1, 1862.

..... *Sophomore*, has permission to make up the exercises omitted by him on the 13 to 17 Nov., and to receive marks for the same.

J. LOVERING, *Regent*.

HARVARD COLLEGE, Nov. 20, 1862.

Mr. *Sophomore*, is hereby requested to come to the *President's Office*, on Friday, between 3 and 5 P. M.

A. P. PEABODY.

NOTICE.

The *Sophomore* Class are hereby authorized to hold a meeting in the *Institute Room*, at two o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of noticing the death of their late classmate, SUMNER PAINE.

THOMAS HILL.

CAMBRIDGE, July 8, 1863.

CAMBRIDGE, 3 Oct. 1863.

..... *Jun.* has leave of absence from town on Saturday night and Sunday, the 3^d and 4th instant.

J. M. PEIRCE.

I certify that _____ spent the night of Saturday at my house, and attended church on the both forenoon and afternoon.

CAMBRIDGE, May 2d, 1864.

A deduction of 8 is marked against *Junior*,
on the last weekly return, for *whispering* at Mr. Lovering's
exercise.

J. LOVERING, *Regent*.

HARVARD COLLEGE, July 25, 1864.

MY DEAR SIR: A public admonition was voted to you on the
19th, for appearing on the College grounds on the day before
Commencement.

Yours truly,

THOMAS HILL.

Mr.

Senior Class.

The following letters have been handed to the Secretary for preservation in the Class archives. They are not without interest in view of the recent discussions concerning the powers of the Faculty and the other governing bodies of the University. They show conclusively that these discussions were long ago anticipated by our Class, and that we solved that part of the question which relates to the Faculty, with no little satisfaction to ourselves. The proposition contained in our resolutions in regard to "the arbitrary reproof and capricious punishment of students," will certainly commend itself to all candid minds.

CAMBRIDGE, May 6, 1863.

DEAR SIR: The Faculty have voted an admonition to your son, as an officer of one of the College Societies which marched noisily about the neighborhood of the College yard, on Friday evening last. Your son is not supposed to be particularly in fault, but as an officer is held responsible for the acts of his Society.

Very respectfully yours,

THOMAS HILL.

CAMBRIDGE, May 23, 1863.

DEAR SIR: You will find enclosed a copy of the resolutions adopted at the last meeting of the "Institute," in reference to the action of the Faculty in giving public admonitions to the President and Secretary of the Society for *alleged* misconduct on the part of the members, on the evening of May 1st, when the new members were elected. They are respectfully commended to your consideration.

Your ob't servant,

F. M. HOLLISTER,
Vice Pres. Institute of 1770.

The Committee on Resolutions report the following :

Whereas, Our worthy President and Secretary, at a late meeting of the Faculty, were publicly admonished on account of the proceedings of the members of the Institute, on the evening of May 1st, 1863,

Resolved, That the Institute considers the action of the Faculty in this matter, as unjust and uncalled for, and that it ought not to be passed over in silence. That it deems it but its duty to protest against such a perversion of those laws with the execution of which the Faculty have been entrusted, not for the arbitrary reproof and capricious punishment of students, but for their protection and discipline.

Resolved, That the Institute can find no other cause for regret in the proceedings of that evening, than that they were the cause of bringing upon its innocent officers a misfortune so much to be regretted.

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered upon the records of the Society, and that copies be sent to the families of the President and Secretary.

C. W. CLIFFORD,	}	Committee.
C. J. ELLIS,		
C. A. RAND,		

OUR CLASS MEETINGS BEFORE GRADUATION.

We held while in college very few Class-meetings, besides those called on account of the deaths of class-mates. There are preserved the records of only two, which are given below. It is to be regretted that no reports of our other meetings were preserved, especially of that famous one about our senior class supper, at which the chairman declined to put to vote an amendment to a motion before putting the motion itself, and declared amid much applause that the motion was made first and he meant to put it first.

MEETING in order to elect a new Editor for the HARVARD MAGAZINE, vice our classmate Josephus Flavius Cook, resigned.

The meeting was to be held in the Institute Rooms, and after some delay in opening the door a goodly number of the seniors assembled sufficient to form a constitutional quorum, and on nomination of Mr. Perkins, Mr. Peirce was unanimously elected chairman, and gracefully and facetiously took the chair and called the meeting to order at 7h. 5m. 3sec. P. M.

Mr. E. T. Williams, 3d., laid before the meeting the business of the evening in an elaborate and unique speech.

Mr. Souther moved that Mr. Williams's speech be greeted with applause. The motion was passed vigorously.

Mr. Hollister moved that Mr. Stickney be elected secretary of the meeting, and Mr. Stickney was unanimously elected, and humbly took his chair, but his feelings so overcame him that his thanks were only expressed in dumb show.

Messrs. Johnson, Clifford and Shute were here called to order by the chair on account of riotous proceedings.

Mr. Souther moved that Mr. Stearns, lately from Rochester, N. Y., be elected Editor, vice Prof. Cooke, resigned. Not passed.

Mr. Clifford moved that Mr. J. Greenough be nominated. Nomination declined in a blunt and unparliamentary speech by Mr. J. Greenough.

Mr. J. Greenough moved that Mr. Rogers be nominated. Declined respectfully.

Mr. Rogers moved that the present board of Editors be empowered to chose a new one and if that could not be done within one month to drop the magazine. Passed.

On motion of Mr. Souther meeting adjourned, *sine quâ non*.

W. B. C. STICKNEY,
Secretary

CAMBRIDGE, Sept. 16th, 1864.

RECORD OF PROCEEDINGS.

Meeting of the Class of '65, for the election of Class officers,
Dec. 17, 1864.

Meeting called to order by Mr. Williams.

Voted for by acclamation and elected, Mr. Clifford for Chairman of meeting, and Jones, Secretary.

Mr. Rotch moved that the elections be carried on by informal ballot. Carried. And also that then there be a regular.

Voted, that the President appoint two members as a committee to carry and collect the ballots. Dorr and E. T. Williams, appointed.

1st. Voted then by ballot (informal) for Orator :—Mr. Tweed had 13 votes ; Brackett, 31 ; Cook, 1 ; Hollister, 1 ; Churchill, 16. By regular ballot :—Mr. Brackett, 41 ; Peirce, 1 ; Tweed, 7 ; Churchill, 17. Whole number 66. Necessary for choice, 34. Mr. Brackett, therefore, was elected.

Remarks of the Orator.

2d. Informal ballot for Poet :—Messrs. Dorr and Williams received with applause in performance of their onerous duties.

Informal ballot for Poet :—Bancroft, 1 ; Cook, 1 ; Perkins, 27 ; Ellis, 34. Formal ballot :—Cook, 1 ; Perkins, 26 ; Ellis, 38.

Remarks of Mr. Ellis.

At this point of the proceedings, the meeting is presented with a barrel of apples by Mr. Wilder.

3d. Informal ballot for Odist :—Perkins, 50 ; Bancroft, 11.

Formal ballot :—Mr. Perkins elected by acclamation.

Remarks of Mr. Perkins.

4th. Informal ballot for Chief Marshal :—Bradford, 31 ; Blight, 32 ; Towle, 1 ; Curtis, 1.

Formal, Bradford, 27 ; Blight, 38 ; Curtis, 1.

Remarks of Mr. Blight.

5th. Informal ballot for 1st Assistant :—Mifflin, 1 ; Curtis, 1 ; Boardman, 0 ; A. Greenough, 3 ; Hoyt, 3 ; Rogers, 1 ; Symmes, 1 ; Bradford, 51. Made formal.

6th. 2d Assistant :—Churchill, 1 ; Hollister, 1 ; E. T. Williams,

3 ; Hoyt, 20 ; A. Greenough, 7 ; Rogers, 5 ; Mifflin, 4 ; Symmes, 1 ; Curtis, 4 ; W. A. French, 4 ; McIlwain, 1 ; Greene, 1.

1st formal ballot for the same :—Curtis, 6 ; A. Greenough, 10 ; Hoyt, 25 ; W. A. French, 1 ; Mifflin, 2 ; Rogers, 1 ; Boardman, 15.

2d formal ballot :—Hoyt, 29 ; A. Greenough, 11 ; Mifflin, 1 ; Boardman, 21 ; W. A. French, 1.

3d formal ballot :—Hoyt, 32 ; Boardman, 30 ; W. A. French, 1 ; Mifflin, 1.

4th formal ballot :—W. A. French, 1 ; Hoyt, 30 ; Boardman, 32.

Happy remarks by Mr. Boardman.

7th. Informal ballot for Chaplain :—Hosmer, 21 ; Peirce, 14 ; Cook, 10 ; McIlwain, 1 ; Towle, 2 ; Tucker, 5 ; Johnson, 1 ; Tweed, 1.

Remarks of the several candidates.

Formal ballot for Chaplain :—Churchill, 39 ; Towle, 10 ; Hollister, 1 ; Cook, 14 ; McIlwain, 2.

Remarks of Mr. Churchill.

8th. Informal ballot for Chairman of Class Day Committee :—A. Greenough, 8 ; Chadwick, 24 ; Rogers, 11 ; Dorr, 2 ; Brownell, 3 ; Hoyt, 3 ; Souther, 9 ; Tweed, 2 ; Mifflin, 1 ; Williams, 2 ; W. A. French, 1.

Formal ballot for Chairman of Class Day Committee :—Brownell, 1 ; Poor, 1 ; W. A. French, 1 ; Tweed, 2 ; A. Greenough, 2 ; Rogers, 11 ; Souther, 4 ; Chadwick, 45.

9th. Informal ballot for 2d member of Class Day Committee :—Souther, 10 ; Rogers, 43 ; A. Greenough, 1 ; Hoyt, 1 ; Tiffany, 1 ; Poor, 3 ; H. B. Williams, 2 ; Mifflin, 1 ; French, 3.

Made formal.

Remarks of Mr. Rogers.

Vote of thanks moved by Mr. Churchill, to be given to Messrs. Dorr and Williams for the efficient manner in which they performed their duties, and also moved that the Chairman appoint two others to fill their places.

Curtis and Smith appointed.

10th. Informal ballot for 3d member of the C. D. Com. :—W. A. French, 26 ; Souther, 14 ; Poor, 4 ; Hoyt, 11 ; A. Greenough,

4 ; Lewis, 1 ; Clifford, 1 ; H. B. Williams, 1 ; Tucker, 1 ; Tweed, 1 ; Wellman, 1—63.

Formal ballot for the same :—W. A. French, 49 ; Souther, 7 ; Hoyt, 5 ; Poor, 3 ; Tucker, 1.

Speech of Mr. French.

11th. Mr. Towle elected Class Chorister by acclamation. Mr. Churchill accepts gracefully the office in the absence of his better half.

12th. Informal ballot for Class Secretary :—Brownell, 36 ; A. Greenough, 1 ; Hollister, 1 ; Curtis, 1 ; Clifford, 8 ; H. B. Williams, 7 ; Souther, 8 ; Symmes, 1 ; Chamberlain, 1.

Mr. Brownell elected by acclamation.

Remarks.

13th. Informal ballot for 2d member of the Class Committee :—Osgood, 1 ; I. V. French, 1 ; Dorr, 1 ; Jones, 2 ; Tucker, 1 ; Clifford, 1 ; A. Greenough, 9 ; Hoyt, 5 ; Moore, 1 ; Mifflin, 1 ; H. B. Williams, 6 ; Tweed, 1 ; Souther, 8—66.

Formal ballot :—Jones, 1 ; H. B. Williams, 6 ; Smith, 5 ; Moore, 1 ; A. Greenough, 4 ; Hoyt, 5 ; Door, 1 ; Tweed, 39.

Remarks of Mr. Tweed.

Mr. Churchill moved that there be no more speeches by the happy recipients of office.

Carried.

14th. Informal ballot for 3d member of the Class Committee :—Dorr, 2 ; A. Greenough, 6 ; Snow, 1 ; Wellman, 1 ; Moore, 1 ; Hoyt, 5 ; Rotch, 2 ; McIlwain, 1 ; Poor, 2 ; Jones, 2 ; Clifford, 3 ; Anderson, 1 ; J. Greenough, 2 ; Souther, 7 ; H. B. Williams, 4.

Remarks of Mr. Hoyt on the balloting for Mr. Souther.

Formal ballot :—J. Greenough, 1 ; A. Greenough, 1 ; Mitchell, 1 ; Moore, 2 ; H. B. Williams, 2 ; Souther, 18 ; Dorr, 38.

Remarks of Mr. Dorr.

15th. Votes for Class Supper officers. Informal ballot for President of Class Supper :—Tucker, 41 ; Symmes, 1 ; Warren, 3 ; Mifflin, 8 ; Hoyt, 3 ; Peirce, 1 ; Souther, 2 ; Poor, 1. Mr. Tucker unanimously elected by acclamation.

16th. Class Supper Committee. Informal ballot for second members of committee, President being Chairman ex-officio : Alison, 2 ; Warren, 1 ; Mitchell, 1 ; Greene, 2 ; Souther, 2 ; H.

B. Williams, 2 ; Hoyt, 1 ; Poor, 1 ; G. D. Williams, 2 ; E. T. Williams, 10 ; A. Greenough, 6 ; Jones, 18 ; Mifflin, 12.

Formal ballot : A. Greenough, 2 ; H. B. Williams, 2 ; E. T. Williams, 9 ; Mifflin, 11 ; Jones, 37. Jones elected.

17th. Informal ballot for 3rd member of Class Supper Committee :—Mifflin, 15 ; Wellman, 1 ; H. B. Williams, 2 ; A. Greenough, 5 ; Greene, 1 ; Ordway, 1 ; Bullard, 1.

1st formal ballot : E. T. Williams, 26 ; Mifflin, 23 ; Hosmer, 1 ; Souther, 1 ; Hoyt, 7 ; A. Greenough, 1 ; Greene, 1.

2nd formal ballot : Hoyt, 2 ; Greene, 1 ; Alison, 1 ; Hosmer, 1 ; Wilder, 1 ; Snow, 1 ; E. T. Williams, 30 ; Mifflin, 24. Mr. Mifflin withdrew his name and Mr. Williams was elected by acclamation.

18th. Informal ballot for Chorister of Class Supper :—Rotch, 1 ; Mitchell, 1 ; Buzell, 1 ; E. T. Williams, 1 ; Snow, 25 ; H. B. Williams, 6 ; Curtis, 20 ; Moore, 1.

1st formal ballot : Mitchell, 1 ; Dabney, 1 ; Snow, 26 ; H. B. Williams, 1 ; Curtis, 26.—55.

2nd formal : Chase, 1 ; Dabney, 1 ; Snow, 26 ; Curtis, 30, and was elected.

19th. Informal ballot for Odist of Class Supper. Rule for informal ballot on every election attempted to be evaded, which the chairman manfully repelled. It was then moved by Mr. Peirce that the rule be suspended. Amended by Mr. Chadwick only to be for the office of Odist. Accepted by Mr. Peirce. Carried, and Mr. Bancroft was unanimously elected by acclamation.

20th Informal ballot for Chronicler made formal. Mr. Hollister receiving 47 votes was elected.

21st Informal ballot for Toastmaster of the Class Supper :—Putman, 1 ; Shute, 1 ; Poor, 1 ; Wilder, 1 ; Cook, 1 ; Mifflin, 28 ; Peirce, 22.

Formal ballot : Mifflin, 43 ; Peirce, 15 ; Hill, 1 ; Holmes, 1 ; Swett, 1.

LUDLOW AP JONES,
Secretary.

EXHIBITION, *October 18, 1864.*

SUBJECT—A DISSERTATION.

960 Words.

By.....

THOMAS HILL, *President.*

Harvard College,

CAMBRIDGE, September 17, 1864.

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Performers at Commencement and Exhibitions are required to appear in a full suit of black.

Each performance must be in readiness for rehearsal *one fortnight* before the Exhibition, and a fair copy be delivered to the President *one week* before the Exhibition ; otherwise the name and part will not be printed on the Order of Performances.

No student will give any entertainment on Exhibition Day, unless by permission of the President.

HARVARD COLLEGE.

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ORDER  
OF  
PERFORMANCES  
FOR  
EXHIBITION,

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1863.



CAMBRIDGE:  
WELCH, BIGELOW, AND COMPANY,

PRINTERS TO THE UNIVERSITY.


1863.

# O R D E R

## O F

### P E R F O R M A N C E S .

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 The Performers will speak in the order of their names.

1. A Disquisition. A Latin Prologue in Senarian Verse.

ISAAC FLAGG, *Somerville.*

2. A Disquisition. "Domitian's Fish-Congress."

DANIEL LA FOREST CHASE, *Boston.*

3. A Greek Version. "The Education of Mankind."  
By Edward Everett.

WILLIAM CHANNING HENCK, *Dedham.*

4. A Disquisition. "Recent Discoveries in Pompeii."

WILLIAM ALBERT ODELL, *Durham, N. H.*

5. A Dissertation. "The Vegetation of California."

WILLIAM HYDE APPLETON, *Providence.*

MUSIC.\*

6. An English Version. "The Roman Princes." From  
Edmond About.

WILLIAM DURANT BULLARD, *Cambridge.*

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\* The Music will be performed by the Pierian Sodality.

7. A Latin Version. From Victor Hugo's Plea for his Son.

THOMAS FRANKLIN BROWNELL, *New Bedford.*

8. A Disquisition. "The Klephts and their Ballads."

FRANCIS GORMAN, *Springfield.*

9. A Greek Dialogue. From the "Clouds" of Aristophanes.

JESSE WALKER POTTS, *Albany, N. Y.*

FRANK EUSTACE ANDERSON, *Roxbury.*

10. A Dissertation. "The London Times Newspaper."

GARDNER WHITNEY LAWRENCE, *Concord.*

### MUSIC.

11. A Greek Version. From the Third Philippic of Demosthenes.

GEORGE HOMER SMITH, *Needham.*

12. An English Version. "American Women." From Philarète Chasles.

JOHN GREENOUGH, *Jamaica Plain.*

13. A Dissertation. "George Psalmanazar."

WILLIAM ADAMS MUNROE, *Cambridge.*

14. A Latin Declamation. Pliny's Panegyric on Trajan.

CHARLES JAIRUS LINCOLN, *Weymouth.*

15. An English Version. Quintilian on the Death of his Son.

CHARLES WARREN CLIFFORD, *New Bedford.*

## MUSIC.

16. A Dissertation. "Street Life in Rome."

ORLANDO MARCELLUS FERNALD, *Middleton, N. H.*

17. An English Version. "The Inferiority of the Black Race." From R. Töpffer's "Réflexions et Menus Propos."

ROBERT RALSTON NEWELL, *Cambridge.*

18. A Latin Dialogue. From the "Amphitruo" of Plautus.

GEORGE WALES DILLAWAY, *Roxbury.*LOUIS CHARLES LEWIS, *Sandy Hill, N. Y.*

19. A Dissertation. "Cicero's Money Affairs."

HORACE GRAVES, *Marblehead.*

## MUSIC.

20. An Oration. "Earnestness."

GEORGE CALLENDER BRACKET, *Somerville.*

1

21. An Oration. "The Scholar and the Merchant."

GEORGE WINSLOW PIERCE, *Boston.*



HARVARD COLLEGE.

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ORDER  
OF  
PERFORMANCES  
FOR  
EXHIBITION,

TUESDAY, MAY 3, 1864.



CAMBRIDGE:  
WELCH, BIGELOW, AND COMPANY,

PRINTERS TO THE UNIVERSITY.


1864.

# O R D E R

## O F

### P E R F O R M A N C E S.

---

 The Performers will speak in the order of their names.

1. A Dissertation. "Mulieres Romanas paulo acerbius  
a Juvenale castigatas."

PRENTISS CUMMINGS, *West Sumner, Me.*

2. A Latin Version. From Macaulay's Criticisms of  
Italian Authors.

ROLAND CROCKER LINCOLN, *Brookline.*

3. A Dissertation. "Three Hundred Years of Shake-  
speare."

JAMES THOMPSON BIXBY, *Brookline.*

4. A Disquisition. "The Organ of the Boston Music  
Hall."

MARSHALL MUNROE CUTTER, *Cambridge.*

5. A Greek Dialogue. From the "Frogs" of Aris-  
tophanes.

NATHANIEL COLVER LEEDS, *Cambridge.*

JAMES OTIS HOYT, *Haverhill.*

#### MUSIC.\*

6. A Disquisition. "The Province of Analogy."

LORING EVERETT BECKWITH, *Cambridge.*

\* The Music will be performed by the Pierian Sodality.

7. A Greek Declamation. From the First Philippic of Demosthenes.

GEORGE AUGUSTUS GODDARD, *Boston.*

8. An English Version. Cato's Defense of the Oppian Law: from the Thirty-fourth Book of Livy.

WILLIAM ROTCH, *New Bedford.*

9. A Disquisition. "The Better Side of Nero."

WILLIAM MERCHANT RICHARDSON FRENCH, *Cambridge.*

10. A Dissertation. "The Character and Writings of Archbishop Whately."

JOHN BINNEY, *Philadelphia, Pa.*

### MUSIC.

11. A Disquisition. "Fairs as a Form of Charity."

GEORGE GLOVER CROCKER, *Boston.*

12. A Latin Declamation. From Quintus Curtius.

WILLIAM HENRY FISH, *Vernon, N. Y.*

13. An English Version. From Demosthenes on the Chersonesus.

CHARLES BAILEY SHUTE, *Malden.*

14. A Dissertation. "The Economy of Heavy Taxation."

FRANKLIN LEONARD BUSH, *Auburn, N. Y.*

15. An English Version. From Jules Janin: "Le Flâneur."

ALBERT CLARK BUZELL, *Exeter, N. H.*

16. A Latin Dialogue. From the Pseudulus of Plautus.

WILLIAM HARRINGTON WARREN, *Westborough.*

MELVILLE COX TOWLE, *Bradford.*

## Music.

17. A Dissertation. "What the Monitors have accomplished."

ALBERT THOMAS SINCLAIR, *Brighton*.

18. An English Version. From R. Töpffer's "Réflexions et Menus Propos."

GEORGE ANTHONY HILL, *Sherborn*.

19. A Greek Version. From Mr. Everett's Gettysburg Address.

CHARLES HARRISON TWEED, *Taunton*.

20. A Disquisition. "The New Mexican Empire."

WILLIAM McFADON, *Quincy, Ill.*

21. A Dissertation. "The Roman Question."

EDWIN PLINY SEAVER, *Northborough*.

## Music.

22. An Oration. "Liberty and Equality."

HENRY HARRISON SPRAGUE, *Athol*.

HARVARD COLLEGE.

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ORDER  
OF  
PERFORMANCES  
FOR  
EXHIBITION,

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1864.




CAMBRIDGE:  
WELCH, BIGELOW, AND COMPANY,

PRINTERS TO THE UNIVERSITY.

1864.

# ORDER OF PERFORMANCES.

---

 The Performers will speak in the order of their names.

1. A Disquisition. "The Influence of Freedmen at the Court of the Cæsars."

GEORGE WOODBURY SWETT, *Jamaica Plain.*

2. A Latin Version. From Macaulay: "The Progress of Civilization."

OTIS LISCOME LEONARD, *Marshfield.*

3. An English Version. From Thucydides.

ALLEN DANFORTH, *Plymouth.*

4. A Disquisition. "The English in New Zealand."

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS BRACKETT, *Bradford, N. H.*

## MUSIC.\*

5. A Disquisition. "The Religious Ideas of the North American Indians."

JESSE WALKER POTTS, *Albany, N. Y.*

\*The Music will be performed by the Pierian Sodality.

6. A Greek Dialogue. From the "Clouds" of Aristophanes.

WILLIAM LEVI PARKER, *Cambridge.*

CHARLES EDWIN STRATTON, *Boston.*

7. An English Version. From About's "Question Romaine."

FRANCIS CALLEY GRAY, *Boston.*

8. A Greek Version. From Robert Hall's Address to the Bristol Volunteers.

JOHN HENRY WATSON, *Boston.*

9. A Dissertation. "The Dutch Boers in South Africa."

WILLIAM DURANT BULLARD, *Cambridge.*

#### MUSIC.

10. A Disquisition. "William of Normandy."

GORHAM DEANE WILLIAMS, *Deerfield.*

11. An English Version. From the Annals of Tacitus.

STEPHEN HENRY STACKPOLE, *Roxbury.*

12. A Latin Version. From Macaulay's Essay on Lord Bacon.

JUSTIN EDWARDS GALE, *Rockport.*

13. A Disquisition. "The Liberal Party in France."

JAMES OTIS HOYT, *Haverhill.*

14. A Dissertation. "The Elder Cato and the Younger Scipio."

GEORGE HOMER SMITH, *Granville.*

#### MUSIC.

15. A Dissertation. "The Nibelungenlied."

THOMAS FRANKLIN BROWNELL, *New Bedford.*

16. A Latin Dialogue. From the "Bacchides" of Plautus.

MOORFIELD STORY, *Boston*.

ABBOTT POMEROY WINGATE, *Boston*.

17. A Greek Version. From Jacobs on Classical Studies.

CLAUDIUS MARCELLUS JONES, *Worcester*.

18. A Disquisition. "The Components of our Population."

CHARLES BAILEY SHUTE, *Malden*.

19. An English Version. From Rodolphe Toepffer.

AMOS KIDDER FISKE, *Cambridge*.

20. A Dissertation. "Sir John Eliot."

GEORGE WALES DILLAWAY, *Roxbury*.

### MUSIC.

21. An Oration. "The Representation of Minorities."

CHARLES HARRISON TWEED, *Taunton*.



HARVARD COLLEGE.

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ORDER  
OF  
PERFORMANCES  
FOR  
EXHIBITION,

TUESDAY, MAY 2, 1865.




CAMBRIDGE:  
WELCH, BIGELOW, AND COMPANY,  
PRINTERS TO THE UNIVERSITY.

1865.

O R D E R  
OF  
P E R F O R M A N C E S.

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 The Performers will speak in the order of their names.

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1. A Dissertation in Latin. "De Vita Moribusque  
Edvardi Everett."

WILLIAM ROTCH, *New Bedford.*

2. A Disquisition. "Roman Ideas of the Jews."

CHARLES EDWARD SOUTHER, *Haverhill.*

3. A Latin Version. From a Speech of Macaulay on  
the East India Company's Charter Bill.

GEORGE FREDERICK CHACE, *Taunton.*

4. An English Version. "Franklin." From Sainte-  
Beuve's "Causeries du Lundi."

JOHN JACOB LOUD, *Weymouth.*

5. A Dissertation. "Old and New Cæsarism."

WILLIAM HENRY FISH, *Vernon, N. Y.*

MUSIC.\*

6. A Disquisition. "Recent Discoveries in Pompeii."

GEORGE AUGUSTUS GODDARD, *Boston.*

\* The Music will be performed by the Mendelssohn Quintette Club.

7. A Greek Dialogue. From the "Clouds" of Aristophanes.

STREPSIADES, GEORGE LAURIE OSGOOD, *Chelsea*.

PHEIDIPPIDES, JOHN DAVIS WILLIAMS, *Roxbury*.

8. An English Version. "A French View of the American Idea of Public Order." From Laboulaye's "Paris en Amérique."

EATON SYLVESTER DRONE, *Zanesville, O.*

9. A Latin Declamation. "The Assassination of Agrippina." From the Annals of Tacitus.

MELVIN AUGUSTUS UNDERWOOD, *Milford*.

10. A Dissertation. "The Pope's Encyclical Letter."

CHARLES WARREN CLIFFORD, *New Bedford*.

#### MUSIC.

11. A Disquisition. "The Early Settlers of Carolina."

HENRY CLEVELAND WELLMAN, *Brookline*.

12. A Greek Declamation. From the Persæ of Æschylus.

GEORGE FREDERIC EMERY, *Portland, Me.*

13. An English Version. From a Speech of M. Rouland on the Encyclical Letter.

WILLIAM PAYNE BLAKE, *Boston*.

14. A Greek Declamation. From the First Philippic of Demosthenes.

SAMUEL CARROLL DERBY, *Dublin, N. H.*

15. A Disquisition. "Three Abdications in the Nineteenth Century."

ROLAND CROCKER LINCOLN, *Brookline*.

#### MUSIC.

16. A Disquisition. "Cotton in India."

NATHANIEL COLVER LEEDS, *Cambridge.*

17. A Latin Dialogue. Purgopolinices the Soldier, and Artotrogus his Parasite. From the Miles Gloriosus of Plautus.

DAVID GREEN HASKINS, *Cambridge.*

ALFRED CLARENCE VINTON, *Boston.*

18. A Latin Version. "Claims of the Pilgrims to the Reverence and Gratitude of their Descendants." From Orville Dewey.

JAMES WILLIAM HAWES, *Chatham.*

19. A Dissertation. "A Confederation of the British Provinces."

WILLIAM HARRINGTON WARREN, *Westborough.*

20. A Dissertation. "Chaucer's Sentiments concerning Women."

MELVILLE COX TOWLE, *Bradford.*

### MUSIC.

21. An Oration. "The Six Hundredth Birthday of Dante."

GEORGE ANTHONY HILL, *Sherborn.*

22. An Oration. "The Progress of Freedom in America within the last Four Years."

FRANK EUSTACE ANDERSON, *Roxbury.*

## SUPPER

OF THE

## Senior Class of Harvard University.

## CLASS COMMITTEE:

W. L. TUCKER.

E. T. WILLIAMS.

L. JONES.

Parker House, Boston, May 30th. 1865.

## Bill of Fare.

— O —

## Soup.

Green Turtle.

Tomato.

## Fish.

Boiled Salmon, Hollandaise Sauce.

## Removes.

Leg of Lamb, Mint Sauce.

Spring Chickens.

Filet of Beef with Mushrooms.

## Entrees.

Sweet Breads.

Oyster Patties.

Potted Pigeons.  
Queen Fritters.

## Vegetables.

Peas.

Asparagus.

Cucumbers.

Tomatoes.

Bermuda Onions.

Lettuce.

Mashed Potatoes.

## Game.

Black Breast Plover.

Snipe.

Brandt.

Red Breast Plover.

## Dessert.

Fruit Pies.

Charlotte Russe.

Wine Jellies.

Cream Meringue.

Ice Creams.

Strawberries and Cream.

Cheese.

Almonds.

Walnuts.

Raisins.

OLIVES.

COFFEE.

## SENIOR CLASS SUPPER ODE.

1865.

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 AIR,—*Rambling Rake of Poverty.*


---

## I.

We are told this world is but a stage,  
 Where life-long parts are played;  
 If so, the first act ends for us,  
 "When College dues are paid."  
 Then ere we shift the scenes for good,  
 It surely is but right,  
 If we give the Class a benefit  
 (With the curtain down) to-night.

## CHORUS.

For we owe it to the generous past  
 Once more to make good cheer!  
 We've led a jolly good life, boys,  
 Since meeting in College, here.  
 We've led a jolly good life, boys,  
 And, whenever we meet again  
 We'll make merry o'er the days of yore,  
 Though cares be heavy then.

## II.

Since the College hours run out so fast,  
 Don't stop to regret their haste,  
 The fewer the drops in Pleasure's glass,  
 The keener should be our taste.  
 They cannot clog nor muddle now,  
 For the mixture of "bitters" is such,  
 That drink all the sweets that College has left,  
 You can't take a drop too much.

CHORUS.—Then surely it is our duty, boys, etc.

## III.

Do you know where the precious minutes fly?  
 Oh! had you a poet's sight,  
 You'd see them each, like Icarus,  
 Approach the central light.  
 Like him they fall, their wings dissolved,  
 Float off into each cup.  
 So come — drain your red Ægeans, boys,  
 And drink the minutes up.

CHORUS—For we surely owe it to the past, etc.

HARVARD COLLEGE.

—o—

CLASS-DAY,

June 23, 1865.

—o—

Order of Exercises.

—o—

I

*Music.*

II.

*Prayer.*

By REV. ANDREW P. PEABODY, D.D.

III.

*Oration.*

By JOHN QUINCY ADAMS BRACKETT,

OF BRADFORD, N. H.

IV.

*Music.*

V.

*Poem.*

By JOHN WRIGHT PERKINS,

OF TOPSFIELD.

VI.

*Ode.*

By ROBERT HALE BANCROFT,

OF BOSTON.

## Ode.

—o—

## I.

As the hour of parting, dear Mother, draws near,  
 And we wait for the last fond embrace,  
 The ties which unite us ne'er seemed half so dear  
 As now when we turn from this place.  
 The memories rise thick of the scenes that are past,  
 And the days that are fled quite away,  
 They are fresh and their freshness forever shall last,  
 Growing greener and brighter each day.

## II.

We leave thee to-day for the toil and the fight,  
 And our work may be short, may be long;  
 In the struggle and strife for the Truth and the Right,  
 May we quit us like men, and be strong.  
 Be sure that the love which has cared for us here  
 Shall watch over our destinies yet,  
 Shall still guide us through dangers, in trouble shall cheer,  
 Till the sun of our days shall be set.

## III.

Though our footsteps are turned toward the far distant land,  
 The goal whither Hope beckons on,  
 Yet like travellers we linger and pause on the strand,  
 Casting fond farewell glances toward home.  
 Each goes on his journey alone, but we know  
 That our Brotherhood always shall claim  
 For each other the aid that free hands can bestow,  
 And a sympathy ever the same.

## IV.

Dear Mother, kind Mother, we kneel to thee now  
 For the last of thy gifts and the best,  
 May the blessing which here thou has traced on each brow,  
 Be with us in toil and in rest.  
 May we guard well thine honor, and cherish thy fame,  
 Which to-day so unsullied we see,  
 And the best of the harvest we reap in thy name  
 Shall be sacred, Fair Harvard, to thee.

June 23, 1865.



## BACCALAUREATE HYMN

FOR THE

CLASS OF 1865.

*Tune*.—PLEVEL'S HYMN.

FATHER, who hast deigned to guide  
 All our steps with ceaseless care,  
 Ere new paths our band divide,  
 Aid and hear our parting prayer.

Make us workmen strong and true,  
 Loving usefulness and right,  
 Striving each his part to do  
 Ere life's daytime end in night.

In the fortunes of our land,  
 In our private joy or woe,  
 May we ever see thy hand,—  
 Ever seek thy will to know.

On thy strength may all rely  
 When by toil or grief oppressed,—  
 In thy strength, Lord, may we die,  
 In the grave find grateful rest.

A. G.

## OUR CLASS DAY IVY ORATION.

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BY JOSEPH COOK.

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THE building at the side of which we plant our memorial ivy, alone among the structures of the University, is of interest to all Americans. Ceasing to be immediate members of College, we do not cease to have an immediate interest in the existence here of this collection of books.

The ivy which we plant is the fit symbol of that peculiar class of friendships which grow up in College life, some of which have been famous in history for their influence in literature and politics. In the associations of the University, Oregon speaks to Massachusetts, the Carolinas to New York, Germany to America, the islands to the continents, the rising to the setting sun. In spite of the trail of the serpent which is found so often on the older and ruder customs of College sociality, here, too, sometimes, Milton meets Lycidas; Robert Hall, McIntosh; Tennyson, Hallam. We consecrate this ivy to the symbolization of such friendships as these, which will grow as it grows.

A sober day to launch ships. The hurricane, indeed, begins to die away on our sea. But the ground-swell of the storm yet lashes all our coasts, and on every tenth wave we can see the stain of a comrade's blood or a comrade's corpse. We graduate into the period of Reconstruction. If less heroic, it is perhaps graver, at least to those entering two of the professions, than that of the Revolution or of the Rebellion. The war is not ended. The contest is transferred from the hands of soldiers to those of scholars.

This is 1865. In fifty-five years from the present date, a few more or less, we shall be gone out of the world; we shall no

longer be *here*. If the fact of mortality is a ghost that will not down, it is correctly said, nevertheless, that the strength of manhood comes from looking steadfastly into its eyes. Our time, therefore, is brief. We belong to great causes. But God gives to us, out of fifty generations, the felicity of sowing in the furrows of vast, righteous and successful war. It is natural that men should do this with trembling who have received their education while listening to the passing in History of that Whirlwind which other men have reaped by sowing the wind.

Fit is it, therefore, that we should plant this short lived ivy by the side of the building which has sown immortal ivies in our hearts. The things here which some of us most fear to leave, are the routine, forcing us to habits of industry and punctuality; the inspiring competition and sympathy of companions engaged in pursuits like our own; the society of minds of the highest training; all the cultured associations of the University. Is it possible that, when these supports are removed, and we find ourselves, each alone, face to face with a vast, low-bred, mercantile world, the tastes, the affections and the purposes which scholarship has implanted, will fall prone to the earth? They, too, will need a trellis-work. It must be one not depending on time or place. This, also, has been furnished to us here.

When Science demonstrates the law of the Spiritual Origin of Force, it fills the world with the hushed and awful sense of the Divine Omnipresence. To me, for one, there seems to be no thought in the whole domain of what can be learned from Nature alone, capable of being made so organizing and redemptive in the individual life and in that of society, as the one which now forms the moral inspiration of the leaders of Science everywhere, that every natural law is, literally, a Present Thought of the Deity; or, in other words, that, matter being inert, every change in it must be produced by SPIRIT. The sweep of this hallows the Universe. It overawes the soul; and, according as the life is

not with the truth or with it, becomes the spiritual instrument of Penalty or Transfiguration, a consuming or a transporting fire. Action ; action in the awe of the Unseen, demonstrably enveloping us as the ether ; instant, fearless, half-inspired action, in the sphere of the highest duty, is the result to which all our faculties lead us, when once this thought of Science is fully grasped. We have studied together the proof and applications of this truth. It is fit that we should set it as a trellis-work for those tastes and purposes which scholarship has implanted, and which also this poor plant dimly symbolizes—a trellis-work that shall endure, though the earth perish.

It does not become scholars to endeavor to think the unwelcome, to be the untrue or the unimportant. However terrible the Unseen may be, certain it is that it beckons, and that its fingers draw the threads of fate.

*June 23, 1865.*

**CLASS DAY, JUNE 23, 1865.**

**Admit a Gentleman and Ladies**  
TO THE  
**DANCES IN THE HALL.**

**MARSHALS:**

G. BLIGHT. J. H. BRADFORD. W. E. BOARDMAN.

**CLASS DAY COMMITTEE:**

J. R. CHADWICK. J. S. ROGERS. W. A. FRENCH.

**CLASS DAY, JUNE 23, 1865.**

**Admit a Gentleman and Ladies**  
TO THE  
**Exercises in the Church.**

**MARSHALS:**

G. BLIGHT. J. H. BRADFORD. W. E. BOARDMAN.

**CLASS DAY COMMITTEE:**

J. R. CHADWICK. J. S. ROGERS. W. A. FRENCH.

**CLASS DAY, JUNE 23, 1865.**

**Admit a Gentleman and Ladies**  
TO THE  
**PRESIDENT'S RECEPTION.**

**MARSHALS:**

G. BLIGHT. J. H. BRADFORD. W. E. BOARDMAN.

**CLASS DAY COMMITTEE:**

J. R. CHADWICK. J. S. ROGERS. W. A. FRENCH.

EXTRACT FROM THE ORDERS AND REGULATIONS OF THE  
FACULTY OF HARVARD COLLEGE.

“ At the close of each academical year, an Annual Scale shall be formed for each Class, by reckoning up the work of that year alone, without regard to the credits obtained in former years ; and the Annual Rank thus determined of the *first half of the Class* shall be published in such form as the Faculty may direct ; and a copy of this publication shall be sent to the parent or guardian of each student.”



\_\_\_\_\_ of  
the \_\_\_\_\_ Class stands \_\_\_\_\_  
on the Annual Scale of that Class.

**FRESHMAN CLASS. 1861-62.****Annual Scale.**

| Per cent. |               | Per cent. |                |
|-----------|---------------|-----------|----------------|
| 93        | Anderson      | 76        | Wilder         |
| 91        | Tweed         | 76        | Shute          |
| 90        | Paine         | 75        | G. D. Williams |
| 89        | Dillaway      | 75        | Swett          |
| 87        | Newell        | 75        | Withington     |
|           |               | 75        | G. B. Russell  |
| 85        | Lewis         | 74        | Proctor        |
| 84        | Clifford      | 74        | Perkins        |
| 84        | Brownell      | 73        | Poor           |
| 84        | Warren        | 73        | A. Greenough   |
| 83        | Carter        | 73        | E. T. Williams |
| 83        | A. R. Leeds   | 73        | Souther        |
| 82        | C. J. Lincoln | 72        | McDonald       |
| 82        | Towle         | 72        | Neal           |
| 81        | Stickney      | 72        | I. V. French   |
| 80        | G. A. Goddard | 71        | Sparrell       |
| 80        | N. C. Leeds   | 71        | Hoyt           |
|           |               | 71        | W. A. French   |
| 79        | Fish          | 70        | Hosmer         |
| 78        | Henck         | 70        | Ware           |
| 78        | Smith         | 70        | Ordway         |
| 77        | R. C. Lincoln | 69        | Hooper         |
| 77        | Rotch         | 69        | Dodge          |
| 77        | Dorr          |           |                |
| 77        | J. Greenough  | 68        | Hollister      |
| 77        | Potts         | 68        | J. S. Rogers   |
| 77        | Wellman       | 68        | Doe            |
| 77        | Bullard       | 68        | Mifflin        |

**FRESHMAN CLASS. 1861-62.\***

## Annual Scale.

| Per cent. |                 | Per cent. |               |
|-----------|-----------------|-----------|---------------|
| 95        | Gardner         | 74        | Hollister     |
|           |                 | 74        | Marsh         |
| 94        | Bowen           |           |               |
| 94        | Hunnewell       | 73        | Ordway        |
|           |                 |           |               |
| 90        | Jackson         | 72        | McIlwain      |
|           |                 | 72        | Tucker        |
| 89        | Apthorp         | 72        | Osgood        |
|           |                 |           |               |
| 87        | T. F. Goddard   | 71        | Tiffany       |
| 87        | Gorham          | 71        | Dodge         |
|           |                 |           |               |
| 85        | Soley           | 70        | Blight        |
|           |                 |           |               |
| 83        | Holmes          | 69        | Jones         |
| 83        | Greenleaf       | 69        | Mifflin       |
| 83        | Foote           | 69        | Sims          |
|           |                 | 69        | McDonald      |
| 82        | Johnson         | 69        | Rotch         |
| 82        | Bancroft        |           |               |
|           |                 | 68        | Pasco         |
| 81        | Greene          | 68        | Proctor       |
| 81        | Peirce          |           |               |
| 81        | Cushing         | 67        | J. S. Rogers  |
| 81        | Chadwick        | 67        | Emerson       |
| 81        | Dabney          | 67        | Copenhagen    |
|           |                 | 66        | H. C. Rodgers |
| 79        | Murdock         |           |               |
|           |                 | 65        | I. V. French  |
| 78        | Amory           | 65        | Gold          |
| 78        | Clark           | 65        | Churchill     |
|           |                 | 65        | Henck         |
| 77        | Mayhew          |           |               |
|           |                 | 64        | Garter        |
| 76        | H. B. Williams  |           |               |
| 76        | D. S. Greenough | 62        | Bullard       |
|           |                 | 62        | Brackett      |
| 75        | Rand            |           |               |
|           |                 |           |               |
| 74        | Bradford        |           |               |

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\*The Secretary finds that two lists of our annual scale for the Freshman year were printed and issued. They differ in some respects, and in one of them there are, evidently, some clerical errors. Without attempting to correct these errors, he reprints both lists as originally published.



**SOPHOMORE CLASS. 1862-63.****Annual Scale.**

|                  | Per cent. |                   | Per cent. |
|------------------|-----------|-------------------|-----------|
| 1 Tweed          | 92        | 23 Bullard        | 64        |
| 2 Anderson       | 92        | 24 Frost          | 64        |
|                  |           | 25 R. C. Lincoln  | 64        |
| 3 Hill           | 87        | 26 Henck          | 64        |
|                  |           |                   |           |
| 4 Dillaway       | 86        | 27 Poor           | 61        |
|                  |           |                   |           |
| 5 A. R. Leeds    | 79        | 28 N. C. Leeds    | 60        |
|                  |           | 29 Swett          | 60        |
| 6 Newell         | 78        | 30 I. V. French   | 60        |
|                  |           |                   |           |
| 7 Towle          | 77        | 31 Osgood         | 58        |
|                  |           | 32 Hosmer         | 58        |
| 8 Buzell         | 76        |                   |           |
| 9 Lewis          | 76        | 33 Doe            | 57        |
|                  |           | 34 Hooper         | 57        |
| 10 Warren        | 73        | 35 Neal           | 57        |
| 11 C. J. Lincoln | 73        |                   |           |
|                  |           |                   |           |
| 12 Smith         | 72        | 36 Ware           | 56        |
|                  |           | 37 Putnam         | 56        |
| 13 Shute         | 70        | 38 Curtis         | 56        |
|                  |           |                   |           |
| 14 Brownell      | 69        | 39 Ellis          | 55        |
|                  |           | 40 A. Greenough   | 55        |
| 15 Hoyt          | 67        |                   |           |
|                  |           | 41 Moore          | 54        |
| 16 Potts         | 66        | 42 Ordway         | 54        |
|                  |           | 43 G. D. Williams | 54        |
| 17 Clifford      | 65        |                   |           |
|                  |           |                   |           |
| 18 Fish          | 64        | 44 Hollister      | 53        |
| 19 G. A. Goddard | 64        | 45 W. A. French   | 53        |
| 20 Rotch         | 64        | 46 Holmes         | 53        |
| 21 J. Greenough  | 64        | 47 Snow           | 53        |
| 22 Brackett      | 64        | 48 Wellman        | 53        |

**JUNIOR CLASS. 1863-64.****Annual Scale.**

|                   | Per cent.* |                 | Per cent. |
|-------------------|------------|-----------------|-----------|
| 1 Tweed           | 93         | 14 Warren       | 77        |
| 2 Hill            | 90         | 15 Shute        | 76        |
|                   |            | 16 Rotch        | 76        |
|                   |            | 17 Cook         | 75        |
| 3 Anderson        | 87         |                 |           |
|                   |            | 18 Souther      | 73        |
|                   |            | 19 Clifford     | 73        |
| 4 Towle           | 86         | 20 Perkins      | 73        |
| 5 Dillaway        | 85         | 21 Brackett     | 73        |
|                   |            | 22 N. C. Leeds  | 72        |
|                   |            | 23 Holmes       | 72        |
| 6 Brownell        | 83         | 24 Tiffany      | 72        |
| 7 Bullard         | 82         |                 |           |
|                   |            | 25 Buzell       | 71        |
| 8 Hoyt            | 81         |                 |           |
| 9 Lewis           | 80         | 26 Neal         | 69        |
| 10 Smith          | 80         | 27 A. Greenough | 69        |
|                   |            | 28 Putnam       | 68        |
|                   |            | 29 I. V. French | 68        |
| 11 G. D. Williams | 79         | 30 Swett        | 68        |
|                   |            | 31 Wellman      | 68        |
|                   |            | 32 Potts        | 67        |
| 12 E. T. Williams | 78         | 33 Osgood       | 67        |
| 13 Fish           | 78         | 34 Ordway       | 67        |

\* One hundred per cent. is the maximum, or highest number of marks that can be obtained.

**SENIOR CLASS. 1864-5.**

## Annual Scale.

|                   | Per cent. |                   | Per cent. |
|-------------------|-----------|-------------------|-----------|
| 1 Twced           | 96        | 23 Cook           | 81        |
|                   |           | 24 Swett          | 81        |
|                   |           | 25 Fish           | 80        |
| 2 Hill            | 94        | 26 Potts          | 80        |
|                   |           | 27 Rotch          | 79        |
|                   |           | 28 N. C. Leeds    | 79        |
|                   |           | 29 Warren         | 78        |
| 3 Wellman         | 91        |                   |           |
| 4 Stearns         | 91        |                   |           |
| 5 Dillaway        | 90        | 30 Poor           | 77        |
|                   |           | 31 Snow           | 76        |
|                   |           |                   |           |
| 6 Souther         | 89        |                   |           |
| 7 Hoyt            | 88        | 32 Gold           | 75        |
| 8 Towle           | 88        | 33 Brackett       | 74        |
| 9 Lewis           | 88        |                   |           |
| 10 G. D. Williams | 87        | 34 McIlwain       | 72        |
| 11 Anderson       | 86        |                   |           |
| 12 Brownell       | 86        |                   |           |
| 13 Ordway         | 86        | 35 Putnam         | 71        |
| 14 Shute          | 86        | 36 Osgood         | 71        |
| 15 Mitchell       | 85        |                   |           |
| 16 Smith          | 84        | 37 A. Greenough   | 70        |
| 17 Bullard        | 83        | 38 E. T. Williams | 69        |
| 18 C. J. Lincoln  | 83        | 39 Hollister      | 68        |
| 19 Clifford       | 83        | 40 Neal           | 68        |
| 20 Tiffany        | 83        | 41 Doe            | 68        |
| 21 I. V. French   | 82        |                   |           |
| 22 R. C. Lincoln  | 82        |                   |           |

## SENIOR CLASS. 1864-5.

## General Scale.

|                   | Per cent.* |                  | Per cent. |
|-------------------|------------|------------------|-----------|
| 1 Tweed           | 93         | 17 Rotch         | 74        |
|                   |            | 18 N. C. Leeds   | 73        |
| 2 Hill            | 90         | 19 Potts         | 72        |
| 3 Anderson        | 90         | 20 Wellman       | 71        |
|                   |            | 21 R. C. Lincoln | 71        |
| 4 Dillaway        | 88         | 22 Souther       | 71        |
|                   |            | 23 Swett         | 71        |
|                   |            | 24 I. V. French  | 70        |
| 5 Towle           | 83         | 25 Buzell        | 70        |
|                   |            | 26 Brackett      | 70        |
| 6 Lewis           | 82         | 27 Ordway        | 69        |
|                   |            | 28 Goddard       | 68        |
|                   |            | 29 Poor          | 68        |
| 7 Brownell        | 81         | 30 C. J. Lincoln | 67        |
|                   |            | 31 A. Greenough  | 67        |
| 8 Smith           | 79         | 32 Neal          | 67        |
| 9 Warren          | 78         | 33 Tiffany       | 66        |
|                   |            | 34 Osgood        | 66        |
| 10 Clifford       | 77         |                  |           |
| 11 Bullard        | 77         | 35 Dorr          | 64        |
| 12 Hoyt           | 77         | 36 Doe           | 64        |
| 13 Shute          | 77         | 37 Putnam        | 64        |
|                   |            | 38 Gold          | 64        |
| 14 Fish           | 75         | 39 Perkins       | 63        |
| 15 Cook           | 75         | 40 Ware          | 63        |
| 16 G. D. Williams | 75         | 41 W. A. French  | 63        |

\* One hundred per cent. is the maximum, or highest number of marks that can be obtained.

VIRO ILLUSTRISSIMO

JOHANNI-ALBION ANDREW, LL. D.

*GUBERNATORI*

VIRO HONORATISSIMO

JOELI HAYDEN

*PRO-GUBERNATORI*

REI REPUBLICAE MASSACHUSETTENSIS

CAETERISQUE COLLEGII HARVARDIANI INSPECTORIBUS

Honorandis atque Reverendis

THOMAE HILL, S. T. D.

*PRAESIDI*

Toti SENATUI Academico

Aliisque omnibus qui in rebus Universitatis administrandis versantur

VENERANDIS ECCLESiarUM PASSIM PASTORIBUS

Universis denique ubicunque terrarum Humanitatis Cultoribus

Reique Publicae nostrae Literariae Fautoribus

*JUVENES IN ARTIBUS INITIATI*

|                                |                              |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Franciscus-Johannes Alison     | Ludlow ApJones               |
| Franciscus-Eustace Anderson    | Nathanael-Colver Leeds       |
| Robertus-Hale Bancroft         | Ludovicus-Carolus Lewis      |
| Georgius Blight                | Carolus-Jairus Lincoln       |
| Guilielmus-Elbridge Boardman   | Rolandus-Crocker Lincoln     |
| Johannes-Quincy-Adams Brackett | Robertus-Clindenon McIlwain  |
| Johannes-Henricus Bradford     | Georgius-Harrison Mifflin    |
| Thomas-Franklin Brownell       | Lebbeus-Horatius Mitchell    |
| Guilielmus-Durant Bullard      | Albertus-Monroe Moore        |
| Albertus-Clark Buzell          | Georgius-Guilielmus Neal     |
| Jacobus-Read Chadwick          | David-Leighton Ordway        |
| Johannes-Wesley Churchill      | Georgius-Fredricus Osgood    |
| Carolus-Warren Clifford        | Benjamin-Mills Peirce        |
| Flavius-Josephus Cook          | Johannes-Wright Perkins      |
| Horatius-Greenough Curtis      | Henricus-Guilielmus Poor     |
| Gualterus Dabney               | Jesse-Walker Potts           |
| Georgius-Wales Dillaway        | Carolus-Pickering Putnam     |
| Rolandus-Witherspoon Doe       | Jacobus-Swift Rogers         |
| Gualterus-Henricus Dorr        | Guilielmus Rotch             |
| Carolus-Jacobus Ellis          | Carolus-Bailey Shute         |
| Georgius-Seward Frost          | Georgius-Homer Smith         |
| Guilielmus-Henricus Fish       | Marshall-Solomon Snow        |
| Isaac-Vanderpool French        | Carolus-Edvardus Souther     |
| Guilielmus-Abrams French       | Georgius-Albertus Stearns    |
| Georgius-Augustus Goddard      | Georgius-Woodbury Swett      |
| Guilielmus-Jason Gold          | Thomas-Edmundus Symmes       |
| Franciscus-Bunker Greene       | Johannes-Kerr Tiffany        |
| Alfredus Greenough             | Melville-Cox Towle           |
| David-Stoddard Greenough       | Guilielmus-Lawrence Tucker   |
| Johannes Greenough             | Carolus-Harrison Tweed       |
| Jacobus-Ira Hanson             | Fredricus Ware               |
| Georgius-Antonius Hill         | Guilielmus-Harrington Warren |
| Franciscus-Merrick Hollister   | Henricus-Cleveland Wellman   |
| Jabez-Silas Holmes             | Enos Wilder                  |
| Henricus Hooper                | Edvardus-Tufts Williams      |
| Edvardus-Downer Hosmer         | Gorham-Deane Williams        |
| Jacobus-Otis Hoyt              | Henricus-Bigelow Williams    |
| Georgius-Jotham Johnson        |                              |

*HASCE EXERCITATIONES**humillime dedicant.*

ORDER OF PERFORMANCES

FOR

COMMENCEMENT,

WEDNESDAY, XIX. JULY, MDCCCLXV.

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1. A Salutatory Address in Latin.  
LOUIS CHARLES LEWIS, *Sandy Hill, N. Y.*
2. An Essay. "Plato at the Court of Dionysius."  
CHARLES JAIRUS LINCOLN, *Weymouth.*
3. An Essay. "The Death of Admiral Coligny."  
LEBBEUS HORATIO MITCHELL, *Cambridge.*
4. An Essay. "Primitive Marriage."  
DAVID LEIGHTON ORDWAY, *Bradford.*
5. An Essay. "The Conservation of Forces."  
GORHAM DEANE WILLIAMS, *Deerfield.*

6. An Oration. "The Necessity for High Education in America."

GEORGE WALES DILLAWAY, *Roxbury.*

MUSIC.

7. A Disquisition. "Liberty Independent of Forms of Government."

THOMAS FRANKLIN BROWNELL, *New Bedford.*

8. An Essay. "The Slave Ship of 1619, and the Pilgrim Ship of 1620."

CHARLES EDWARD SOUTHER, *Haverhill.*

9. An Essay. "William Blake."

HENRY CLEVELAND WELLMAN, *Brookline.*

10. An Essay. "Aspects of the Development Theory in Natural History."

GEORGE ALBERT STEARNS, *Rochester, N. Y.*

11. An Oration. "University Education in England, France, and America."

FRANK EUSTACE ANDERSON, *Roxbury.*

MUSIC.

12. An Essay. "The Penalties of Treason."

FLAVIUS JOSEPH COOK, *Ticonderoga, N. Y.*



13. An Essay. "The Present State of the Suffrage Question in England."

WILLIAM HENRY FISH, *Vernon, N. Y.*

14. An Essay. "De Tocqueville's Prophecies."

CHARLES BAILEY SHUTE, *Malden.*

15. An Essay. "How far Civilized Nations may impose their Ideas upon Uncivilized."

JAMES OTIS HOYT, *Haverhill.*

16. A Dissertation. "Mozart's Music in France."

MELVILLE COX TOWLE, *Bradford.*

# MUSIC.

17. An Essay. "The Political Rights of Free Blacks in the Southern States, from the Revolution to 1830."

WILLIAM DURANT BULLARD, *Cambridge.*

18. An Essay. "The Adamses."

CHARLES WARREN CLIFFORD, *New Bedford.*

19. An Essay. "A Reading and Writing Qualification for Suffrage."

WILLIAM HARRINGTON WARREN, *Westborough.*

20. An Essay. "The Southern Church."

GEORGE HOMER SMITH, *East Medway*

21. An Oration. "England and America."

GEORGE ANTHONY HILL, *Sherborn.*

MUSIC.

22. An Oration. "Feudalism in America since 1789."

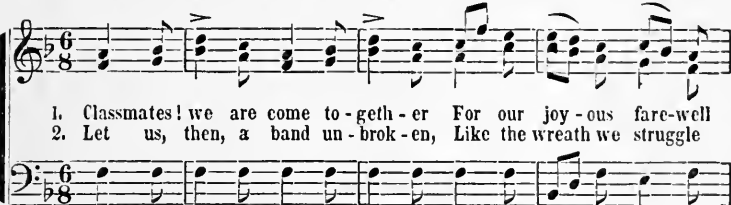
CHARLES HARRISON TWEED, *Taunton*

# CLASS SONG.

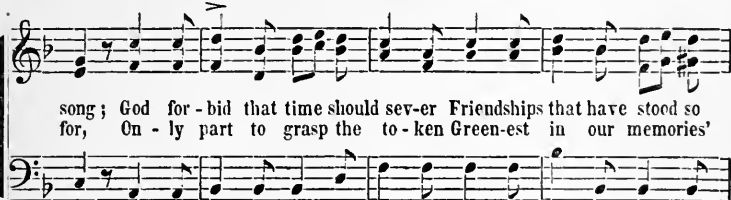
1865.

Music selected by M. C. TOWLE, Class Chorister.

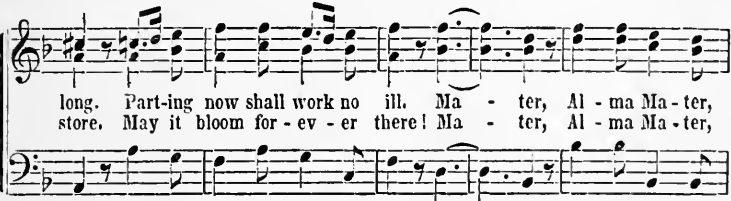
Words by R. C. LINCOLN.



1. Classmates! we are come to - geth - er For our joy - ous fare-well  
2. Let us, then, a band un - brok - en, Like the wreath we struggle



song; God for - bid that time should sev - er Friendships that have stood so  
for, On - ly part to grasp the to - ken Green - est in our memories'



long. Part - ing now shall work no ill. Ma - ter, Al - ma Ma - ter,  
store. May it bloom for - ev - er there! Ma - ter, Al - ma Ma - ter,



clasp us still! Ma - ter, Al - ma Ma - ter, clasp us still!  
hear our pray'r! Ma - ter, Al - ma Ma - ter, hear our pray'r!

3.

We should shed no tears of sadness,  
That these scenes must pass away.  
Every soul should thrill with gladness,  
That it knows true friends to-day.  
Distance shall our friendship prove.  
Mater, Alma Mater, thee we love!  
Mater, Alma Mater, thee we love!

4.

Part we, then, our dearest mother;  
Time shall work no change in thee.  
Part we, too, each classmate, brother;  
Once a friend, shalt ever be.  
May we oft these scenes revive!  
Farewell! farewell! to our Sixty-five!  
Farewell! farewell! to our Sixty-five!

HARVARD COLLEGE, June 23, 1865.

[Degree conferred at our Tenth Class Dinner.]

*Classis Collegii Harvardiani* MDCCCLXXV

CANTABRIGIAE IN CIVITATE MASSACHUSETTENSIS.

Omnibus ad quos hi tibi pervenerint sanitatem in  
Domino sempiternam.

NOB PRÆSES et TRIUMVIRI consentiente honorando et rever-  
endo arbitro deliciarum sodalitatis rusticae in comitiis solemnibus

alumnus ad gradum Baccalaurei in Edulibus admissus  
eique dedimus et concessimus potestatem edendi μικροτραχηλοῦ  
κλάμματα, piscem, pullum astrocreaticum, assum bubulum,  
caulem, decocta romana, farrae, casei, lactis florem gelatum,  
coffea, et impune bibendi ὄκ, ξέρες, ψευδάλγια, κλαρετ,  
et inordine fumandi καπνουκύλινδρα.

In cujus rei testimonium, literis hisce Universitatis sigillo  
munitis die Junii XXIII anno Salutis Humanae

MDCCCLXXXV, Classis XX

Nos Praeses et Triumviri

auctoritate nobis commissa, nomina subscripsimus.

Triumviri.

T. FRANK. BROWNELL.

CHARLES H. TWEED.

GEORGE A. GODDARD.



J. Q. A. BRACKETT,

Praeses.

*(From a Boston daily newspaper, June, 1864.)*

## BOATING.

There promises to be a good deal of interest in boating, this summer, and although the war has played sad havoc with many of the strong crews, which were wont to defy the muscles of other States, yet there are many left who love the manly exercise, and when a crew of six cannot be got together, why a pair-oar or a wherry will be made to answer. In Cambridge, men enough can always be got together to man a boat, and at short notice, too, and this recreation has always been popular. We have obtained some facts in regard to the Cambridge boats, and the regattas in which their crews expect to enter, in the belief that it will interest those in the city who like to handle an oar, as well as graduates,—of not too many years' standing,—who have returned to their homes at a distance.

We are informed that instead of a Beacon Regatta, the former subscribers to that institution will have a College Regatta on the 11th day of June. There will be entered all the Harvard boats, except the College boat, the Harvard, but the race will not be open to other Colleges, nor to any boats except those belonging to Harvard. The regular College Regatta will take place at Providence (probably) during the last week of July. The Harvard will enter, and the class boats of Sophomore and Freshman classes. The Junior class may enter in their class boat, but that is undecided. The Sophomore class will row against the Sophomore class of Yale, and the Freshmen from each college will row against each other. There will also, probably, be University boats from Union and Brown. On the day of the race there will be a billiard match, J. H. Bradford and H. G. Curtis, of the Junior class, playing on the part of Harvard College. The Sophomore class of Harvard have challenged the Sophomores of Yale to a game of Base Ball; if Yale does not accept, the Harvard Sophomores challenge the whole College of Yale.

At the 4th of July Regatta, all the Harvard boats will enter, including the Harvard. The classes of '65, '66, and '67, will enter their class boats. The class of '66 will also enter the Thetis, and the class of '67 will enter Enone.

The Harvard is a new shell, 41 feet 6 inches long, built by McKay, of New York, at an expense of \$300. The '65 is the old Harvard, which won at the last Regatta. The '66 is a new shell, 42 feet long, built by McKay, of New York, costing \$300. The '67 is also a new shell, built by the same man, at the same expense. The Thetis, belonging to the Sophomores, is the lap-streak in which

the class of '63, when Freshmen, were victorious over the Yale Freshmen. The *Cenone* is a lap-streak, which is not known to fame.

The crew of the Harvard is as follows :—H. G. Curtis, Junior, stroke ; R. S. Peabody, Sophomore, No. 2 ; Thomas Nelson, Sophomore, No. 3 ; E. C. Perkins, Sophomore, No. 4 ; Henry Hooper, Junior, No. 5 ; Edwin Farnham, Sophomore, bow.

The crew of the '65, the Junior class boat, consists of Walter Dabney, stroke ; John Greenough, H. W. Poor, D. S. Greenough, J. O. Hoyt ; F. M. Hollister, bow.

The crew of the '66, the Sophomore class boat, consists of Frederic Crowinshield, stroke ; Edward J. Wilkinson, William Blaikie, S. A. P. Abbott, ——— Clark ; C. H. McBurney, bow.

The crew of the *Thetis*, also a Sophomore boat, consists of E. N. Fenno, stroke ; J. D. Williams, J. W. Taylor, J. E. Briggs, Henry Rolph ; N. Longworth, bow.

The crew of '67, the class boat of the Freshman class, consists of W. R. Ellis, stroke, G. W. Tower, Julian Hawthorne, W. J. Morton, T. C. Parrish ; Arthur Hunnewell, bow.

The crew of the *Cenone* is Thomas S. Edmonds, stroke ; Thomas H. Gray, Clement Cleveland, Rufus King, Jr., William B. Lambert ; Henry B. Parker, bow.

The Junior class sold to Tufts College, on Thursday, the *Haidee*, which has been somewhat famous in boating annals. Boating is looking up this term ; you see the Charles quite lively with its fleet of six oars and double and single wherries. On the Delta, every pleasant day, the ball players gather, and the athletic Molineaux, at the Gymnasium, has his time fully occupied. Never since the class of '60 was in College, has there been so much attention paid to gymnastics. The College is determined to keep up its old reputation of being first in manly sports, as well as in all the departments of learning.

[From the *Boston Daily Journal*, July 30, 1864.]

## COLLEGE REGATTA AT WORCESTER.

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### YALE WINS THE UNIVERSITY RACE.

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### HARVARD VICTORIOUS IN THE SOPHOMORE RACE.

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### BASE BALL MATCH WON BY WILLIAMS.

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The great aquatic contest between Harvard and Yale for the championship and a set of colors, which took place yesterday at Worcester, called together a very large number of students, gymnasts, and amateur boatmen. The Regatta attracted unusual attention among the college boys from the fact that at the last race, in 1860, Harvard bore off the honors in three races, and it was well known that Yale was prepared to give her opponents a hard pull in her effort to gain the championship. To the graduate, the meeting of the representatives of the different colleges, the cordial greetings of "Chi Psis," "Psi Upsilon," "Alpha Delta Phi," and members of other Greek letter secret societies, and the friendly rivalry in discussing the comparative merits of the various contestants, were deeply interesting from reminiscences of college life.

A finer looking set of young men rarely congregate in a New England city or town, as the young ladies of Worcester would no doubt bear willing testimony. The flower of Yale and Harvard assembled, and there were large accessions of representatives from Amherst, Williams, Brown, and other colleges. Many distinguished citizens were present to witness the athletic sports, and they could not fail to be impressed with the character and manly vigor of their successors in scientific, business, political, and social prominence.

The entertainment of the students on Thursday evening by the citizens of Worcester, in Horticultural Hall, was perhaps a politic idea to please the fair daughters of the city, and to check the obstreperous vocalization and nocturnal gayety, which so astonished the good people four years ago.

### BASE BALL MATCH.

The first contest yesterday was a match game of base ball between the Sophomores—nine each—of Williams and Harvard, the latter being the challenging party. The game was played

upon the Agricultural grounds about a mile from the city, and was witnessed by only a few hundred people. The New York game was played, much to the disappointment of many. There can hardly be a youth in any considerable town of New England who is not more or less familiar with the old-fashioned game of "round" ball, which is so admirably adapted to develop the activity of those who practise it.

The New York game is less familiar here, and the game yesterday was therefore lacking in the usual interest. The principal points of the New York game are—that a ball struck out of a line connecting the third and fourth and fourth and first bases is foul, and every man resumes the place he had before the ball was struck; the ball is two or three times heavier than in the Massachusetts game, and is pitched, not thrown, and may be caught on the bound or clear of the ground; the batter stands on the fourth or home base; no one is "put out" by touching with the ball, but by placing it into the base while the player is approaching it; and that three individuals are put out before the side is out.

In the Massachusetts game any stroke of the ball is fair; the batter stands between the first and fourth bases; the ball is thrown and caught clear of the ground; a man is "put out" by being hit with the ball; and any man who puts his side out. The Massachusetts game requires more activity. There was not much science displayed yesterday, although some of the playing was very good. The Harvard nine were George A. Flagg, catcher; F. Wright, pitcher; H. B. Parker, short stop; B. Barber, first base; E. D. Greenleaf, second base; Tiffany, third base; E. P. Stearns, left field; F. A. Harris, right field; D. P. Abercrombie, centre field.

The Williams nine were Eugene Delano, catcher; H. D. Whitman, pitcher; W. W. Clark, first base; Orrin Day, second base; W. R. Hallock, third base; C. H. Wheeler, short stop; T. W. Davis, left field; J. T. Tracy, centre field; A. O. Whipple, right field.

Scorers—C. A. Durfee, of New York, for Williams; Arthur Brooks, of Boston, for Harvard. Umpire—John A. Lowell, of Boston.

The game commenced at 11½ o'clock, occupied two hours and a half, and was played in nine innings. At the end of the 5th, 6th, and 7th innings, the parties were even. Williams gain five blind innings, and Harvard four. The following is the score:



## WILLIAMS.

|              | <i>Hands lost.</i> | <i>Runs.</i> |
|--------------|--------------------|--------------|
| Delano.....  | 2                  | 1            |
| Whitman..... | 4                  | 1            |
| Clark.....   | 2                  | 1            |
| Day.....     | 3                  | 2            |
| Hallock..... | 4                  | 0            |
| Wheeler..... | 2                  | 3            |
| Davis.....   | 5                  | 0            |
| Tracy.....   | 1                  | 3            |
| Whipple..... | 3                  | 1            |
| Total.....   |                    | <hr/> 12     |

## HARVARD.

|                  | <i>Hands lost.</i> | <i>Runs.</i> |
|------------------|--------------------|--------------|
| Flagg.....       | 3                  | 1            |
| Wright.....      | 3                  | 3            |
| Parker.....      | 2                  | 1            |
| Tiffany.....     | 3                  | 0            |
| Greenleaf.....   | 4                  | 1            |
| Stearns.....     | 2                  | 1            |
| Barber.....      | 3                  | 1            |
| Abercrombie..... | 3                  | 0            |
| Harris.....      | 4                  | 1            |
| Total.....       |                    | <hr/> 9      |

Williams won the game by three runs.

## THE REGATTA.

The scene of the regatta was Lake Quinsigamond, a charming sheet of water about two miles from Worcester. The banks of the pond are well wooded, affording ample shade, and are sufficiently elevated to command an admirable view of the course. Seats had been arranged in favorable positions, and thousands of spectators were gathered, choosing situations from the judge's boat a mile or more along the shore on either side. The Worcester Cornet Band discoursed music at intervals during the day.

The time assigned for the first race was a quarter before four o'clock in the afternoon, and the road from Worcester was lined for an hour beforehand with everything in the way of vehicular

contrivance, grand, moderate, seedy and used up, and the quadrupeds were as numerous and not less varied. Pedestrians approached with hats and coats off, and faces begrimed with dust, and the sides of the lake at the time of the race assumed a very animated and picturesque appearance. The Boston & Worcester Railroad Company run extra trains from the city to accommodate the people, and hundreds were emptied from them at a few minutes' walk from the pond.

A short time prior to the race, an Irishman named Patrick Courtney was drowned while swimming in the lake.

### THE SOPHOMORE RACE.

Punctually at the appointed time, the Sophomore crew of Harvard appeared upon the course, the first race being between the Sophomores of Yale and Harvard. The prize was a national flag of silk upon a staff surmounted with a gilt eagle; and a triangular blue silk flag, one side bearing date, "Worcester, July 29, 1864," and the reverse, "College Regatta—Sophomore."

The Yale boys appeared to be husbanding their strength, and did not appear until the signal was given. The Harvard boys have been in training for about eight weeks and made a splendid muscular appearance. Their average weight is about 134. They have the reputation of being among the best rowing crews of Harvard, but not so strong as the University Crew. The average weight of the Yale boys was about 133. They have been under the careful training of William Wood, of New York, a professional gymnast, but to the practiced eye were, perhaps, hardly up to the condition of their competitors. They made a fine show, however, and bid fair to give their opponents warm work.

The style of stroke of Harvard and Yale is different. Harvard pulls a long stroke, bending far back, and with a very quick recover. Yale pulls quicker, and when the oar is about a right angle with the boat, they bend forward to meet the oar. Both methods have their advocates. It will be remembered that Hammill, the champion oarsman of America, pulls a very quick stroke—fifty to the minute. The crews were as follows:

*Harvard*, '66—Fred. Crowinsfield (stroke), Edward T. Wilkinson, William Blaikie, S. A. B. Abbott, Edward H. Clark, Charles H. McBurney (bow). Costume, white shirts and handkerchiefs, trimmed with red.

*Yale*, '66—C. Roosevelt (stroke), A. B. Herrick, J. Pierson, L. D. Bulkley, C. F. Bacon, C. F. Brown (bow). Costume, white shirts trimmed with blue, and blue silk handkerchiefs.

The distance was a mile and a half and repeat. The umpires for both races were : Harvard, Richard H. Derby ; Yale, William Wood ; referee, George W. Bently, of Worcester.

At 4.13, the word "Go!" was given, Harvard having the outside. The start was splendid—couldn't have been better. Yale started off with quick strokes, about forty-one a minute, and appeared to gain on every stroke. The Harvard boys pulled more leisurely, but appeared to deviate from the course. As long as the boats were in sight of the judge's boat, Yale appeared to lead. Harvard was seen by glasses to stop for several seconds, when a long distance up the course, and it was feared an accident had happened, but they soon went ahead again. It subsequently appeared that they stopped to fix their cushions. Before the boats came in sight again, the cheering along the shore indicated that one boat was gaining rapidly. Harvard soon appeared, maintaining the long stroke with which they started, and easily won the race. The time was :

|                   |       |
|-------------------|-------|
| Harvard, '66..... | 19.05 |
| Yale, '66.....    | 20.16 |

#### THE UNIVERSITY RACE.

The second and most important race, deciding the championship, followed immediately. The Harvard crew is supposed to comprise the best oarsmen in college. The Yale men were disposed to disparage their representatives, stating that they had not practiced much together, that they had been trained but a short time, that one had an abscess on his finger, etc., etc. The knowing ones, however, quietly took the large odds offered them by those who took the bait. Their trainer said that they were in perfect condition, and that if defeated it would be because their opponents were better men. The boats were from the same builder, James McKay of New York, and were, as in the former case, both shells, made of Spanish cedar, and were models of beauty and speed.

The average weight of the Harvard boys was about 156, that of Yale 149, and to the critical eye the surplus flesh of the former counted against their success. Yale did not appear upon the water until the signal was given, while Harvard had been out for a half an hour, to the probable disadvantage of the latter. Harvard again had the outside. The distance was a mile and a half and repeat, as in the first race. The crews were :

Harvard—Horatio G. Curtis (stroke), Robert S. Peabody, Thomas Nelson, John Greenough, Edward C. Perkins, Edwin Farnham (bow). Costume—White shirts, red handkerchiefs.

Yale—W. R. Bacon (stroke), M. W. Seymour, Louis Stozkoff, E. B. Bennett, E. D. Coffin, Jr., W. W. Scranton (bow). Costume—Flesh colored shirts, blue silk handkerchiefs.

When the word was given both boats started well together. Yale pulled their quick stroke, and Harvard more rapidly than their Sophomore crew had done. The opinion at the start was that Harvard would not make so good time as in the first race. Both boats kept well together apparently, and did not deviate from their route. Yale seemed to be animated with a determination to efface their defeat in the first race, and to achieve a victory. The Harvard Sophomores who had rowed up the lake sought to give renewed spirit to their champions by their quick cheer. When the boats finally disappeared, neither side appeared to have the advantage, and the betting was even. When the boats again came in sight, Yale was ahead coming right down the course, while Harvard had gone more to one side. Thundering cheers arose on every side as the victors came to the goal. The Yale boat came in handsomely ahead—winning the race and the championship. The time was :

|               |                     |
|---------------|---------------------|
| Yale .....    | 19.01               |
| Harvard ..... | 19.43 $\frac{1}{2}$ |

It will be noticed that the Sophomore crew of Harvard lacked only four seconds of making the same time as the University boat of Yale. They claim that their delay mentioned above was from ten to fifteen seconds. The best time ever made by the Old Harvard, 1860, was 18.53, four years ago on the same course, when she gained the honors that now go to Yale.

The sun yesterday was clouded, the wind not appreciable, and the chances apparently equal. Harvard will no doubt yield gracefully to the decree of fate.

[From a Boston daily newspaper, June 24, 1865.]

### CLASS DAY YESTERDAY.

Yesterday, as all the world of Boston knows, was Class Day at Harvard. And *what* a day it was—"how cool and calm and bright," the wind balmy and not too fresh, and the earth just washed from Thursday's showers. Just the day for Class Day at Cambridge, and just the weather for such a Class Day as this of 1865. But, "Are not all Class Days alike?" perhaps you will say. Yes; all alike, and yet all different, just as it is with so many other things in this world. To us of the class of eighteen hundred and never mind exactly what, they do seem to have a good deal of sameness, differing only in this respect perhaps that each successive one makes us more conscious of the bald spot on the top of our heads that is "ever widening" like the "little rift within the lute" that Mr. Tennyson tells us of in his Idyls. And yet how different in fact is each of these days from every other one. The old buildings are sturdily true to themselves and their past, we admit, but amongst them even there are interlopers. And the crowds of noble youths and beautiful girls that throng the walks of the yard, how diverse each from that of its neighboring years! It is, indeed, but a short matter of a quarter of a century or so since many of the fathers and mothers of the class of 1865 "walked smiling in each others' faces," through these same old walks and thought the earth fairer and the sunshine brighter than it was before.

But we were going to tell of this Class Day and not to moralize on the flight of time. The programme of yesterday was of course substantially the same as it has been for several years past. In the morning the Senior class breakfasted at the house of the Rev. Dr. Peabody, the preacher to the University, and afterwards, according to custom, marched to the college chapel, and there in the presence only of each other and of the All-seeing One, held their solemn religious service conducted by their class chaplain. How beautiful and appropriate this service! And how suggestive of the solemn and solitary rites by which the young knight in the days of chivalry prepared himself for the career before him.

Then came the exercises in the church, on which we regret we can touch but lightly. The oration by John Quincy Adams Brackett, of Bradford, N. H., was well written and well spoken—often grave and earnest, though not often sentimental, as many Class Day orations are, and in its lighter parts full of freshness and vivacity, and departing with great success from the somewhat hackneyed style of college jesting,

The poem was graceful and spirited, showing both taste and judgment in its author, John Wright Perkins, of Topsfield, Mass. The poet himself, from sickness, as we learn, was not able to read his own composition, but put in his stead the Class Chaplain, John Wesley Churchill, whose beautifully finished and yet natural style of reading must have come like a delightful revelation to most of the audience. For reading is now taught and studied at Harvard, and prizes are annually distributed among readers who contest for them.

Finally, the ode written by Robert Hale Bancroft was sung by the class to the tune of "Fair Harvard," and then the great audience dispersed.

And everybody knows what comes next: how "Hollis" and "Stoughton," looking like hives in swarming time, reëcho with laughter and the incessant hum of voices; how the table groans under the weight of seasonable dainties: how untiring and warm are the hospitable young hosts, feeling the unwonted responsibilities of housekeepers; and what pleasant and cosy flirtations are carried on in corners and out of them, too, over plates of ice-cream and salad.

Then come the dances on the green, with the Germania orchestra to furnish music; and for those who have no "soul of fear," the "round dances" of Harvard Hall, with their appropriate heats and flushings and moppings of perspiring foreheads. We did not try Harvard Hall yesterday, partly because we had been there before and knew what it was all like, partly because we were older than we once were, and partly from recollections of a young woman of Massachusetts and an authoress, who a few days ago struggled and fought her way in thither with the rest of the crowd, and was very much surprised and shocked at what she saw there. Vivid remembrances indeed of this young authoress's experiences flashed across us yesterday several times, but only to find contradiction in the scenes that met our eyes. For to us the Seniors seemed to act like courteous young gentlemen, the dear, rough old entries and stairways were "sights for sore een," and the kaleidoscopic crowd of prettily dressed girls seemed rich in lovely faces and trim figures indeed.

But now the dancing is done and the class forms in new ranks, and with costumes strangely altered from their former trig proprieties of black and white and gloss. The buildings are visited in the order of their age, and all cheered with sharp *staccato* hurrahs such as only Harvard boys are capable of.

A woodbine is planted near Gore Hall with suitable services (this being a new thing under the sun of Cambridge Class Day), and then the classes form in rings around the flower-crowned elm by Holden Chapel. Then come the usual cheerings, runnings, strugglings for floral trophies, and the parting embraces of the

class ; and all, we are happy to say, free this year from unnecessary scuffling among the younger classes, and, though necessarily somewhat rude, yet not rough.

Finally, in the evening, President Hill receives the class and their friends at his house, and the evening ends with the sweet singing of the Harvard Glee Club in the yard,—and then the crowd melts away.

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[*From a Boston Daily Newspaper, July 20, 1865.*]

## COMMENCEMENT DAY AT CAMBRIDGE.

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There were several things combining to give pleasure and *éclat* to the Commencement exercises at Cambridge, yesterday. First, and most to be congratulated, was the fact, which must have been present in the thoughts of all, that the war, which had cast a shade over the annual festivals of Harvard for the past four years, was now at an end, and that the sons of the college, who had gone out to aid in the restoration of government and the support of law, were now able to sheath their swords in peace. It was also a cause of rejoicing to find many of those honored sons participating in the observances of the day, and to see the leader of one of our veteran armies among us, knowing that his great work had been accomplished, and his troops mainly absorbed again in the peaceful ranks of the people. Added to these things was the interest felt in the project of commemorating, by some suitable memorial, the deeds and sacrifices of those who had given their lives for the Union. And withal the weather was propitious for the ceremonies of the occasion.

In accordance with time honored custom, the Governor and his suite, the Board of Overseers of the College, and their guests, amongst whom were General Meade, and several other distinguished officers of the United States Army, assembled at the Council Chamber, at eight o'clock, and proceeded under escort of the Lancers to Cambridge. On arriving at Gore Hall, a meeting of the Overseers was held in the Librarian's room at half-past nine o'clock, His Excellency the Governor presiding.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Churchill, the reading of the minutes of the last meeting was dispensed with.

The Rev. President of the University presented a vote of the corporation, proposing the usual academical degrees, to which the board assented. . . .

The meeting was then dissolved.

A procession of undergraduates was formed at ten o'clock in front of Holworthy Hall, with the Brigade band, and proceeding to Gore Hall, received His Excellency the Governor and suite, the Board of Overseers and the Alumni, and escorted them to the church, where the exercises of the graduating class were to take place.

All the seats in the church not reserved were filled some time before the entrance of the procession. Prayer was offered by the Rev. President, after which the graduating exercises took place, a few of the parts in the programme published yesterday being omitted. The audience evinced great interest in the exercises, liberally applauding the young candidates for honors.

Among the distinguished persons seated upon the platform were Major-Generals Meade, Benham, Devens, Macy and Force; Brigadier-Generals Alexander and Alvord; Adjutant-Generals N. B. Baker, of Iowa, A. W. Bishop, of Arkansas, and Schouler, of Massachusetts; Senators Sumner and Wilson, and Hon. George H. Pendleton, of Ohio. The last named gentleman came in with Senator Sumner.

After the class exercises had been gone through with, the Rev. President took his seat in front of the pulpit, and the candidates for degrees came forward in groups and received their diplomas with the customary interesting ceremonies.

The degree of Master of Arts, *honoris causâ*, was conferred on the following gentlemen :—

Rev. Samuel Dowse Robbins, of Framingham,  
Rev. Samuel Hobart Winckley, of Boston,  
Professor Maurice Perkins, of Union College.

The degree of Doctor of Laws, *honoris causâ*, was conferred on the following gentlemen :—

Charles Beck, of Cambridge,  
General George Gordon Meade, U. S. A.

The degree was conferred upon the second of these gentlemen in the following terms :

“*Illum exercitus Americani imperatorem, qui periculosissimo belli discrimine res patriæ virtute et consilio restituit, Georgium Gordon Meade.*” This neat bit of “Commencement Latin” may be translated as follows :

“George Gordon Meade, that commander in the American Army, who, by valor and wisdom, at the most dangerous moment of the war, turned the tide of victory in favor of this country.”

The graduating class rose and gave nine rapid cheers for the General, when his name was pronounced by the President at the close of the few words in which the University paid him her highest tribute of honor.

The exercises in the church were closed by the benediction of the Rev. President.





